

THE DEAF *American*

Nanette And Friend . . .

DR. BOYCE R. WILLIAMS HONORED
AT WASHINGTON TESTIMONIAL DINNER

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

November
1970

50c Per Copy



In This Issue: MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

The Editor's Page

Precedent in Cover Pictures

Rarely does THE DEAF AMERICAN repeat a cover story or picture of the same individual on the cover within the span of several years, so this month's cover is a precedent—Nanette Fabray, who graced our October cover, shares it with Dr. Boyce R. Williams, who has been on two or three himself.

And who knows but that Nanette will continue to be very much in the news and working in behalf of the deaf to the extent she will rate another cover picture shortly.

In this month's issue Lawrence Newman devotes his column to Nanette and her background—and her courage in expressing her firm convictions regarding the education of deaf children. We understand that Nanette has been or will be appointed to the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf and are eagerly awaiting such an announcement.

International Congress on Education of the Deaf

We had hoped to run a report on the International Congress on Education of the Deaf held in Stockholm, Sweden, last August, but as we go to press nothing has been forthcoming. It is our understanding that only a handful of deaf persons were in attendance, including five or six from the United States.

Perusal of proceedings of previous Congresses reveals that most of the programs are given to scholarly and sometimes highly technical papers, with a minimum of discussion. Perhaps this will change in due time, especially if the United States can get a better balance of participants.

Can anybody supply a resume of the 1970 Congress for publication in THE DEAF AMERICAN pending the issuance of the official proceedings, which will take quite a while?

Identification Gadgets?

From time to time proposals are made that deaf persons carry special identification to alert the public to their handicap—or for the necessity of special assistance, such as interpreters, in emergencies.

An oft-repeated suggestion is for some form of identification for deaf drivers. This proposal has found little favor—for obvious reasons. The deaf are inclined to fear more harm than good would result from such a label, ranging from petty annoyance to downright harassment.

An effort to get deaf youngsters to affix metal tags with the legend DEAF to their bicycles had some merit a few years ago and limited success.

Personal identification cards could be useful in many instances, but in all too many areas the fact that a person is found to be deaf would not result in special assistance.

Deaf homeowners would most certainly resist attempts to have the label DEAF affixed to their residences. They would be singled out for burglaries and goodness knows what else.

While deaf air travelers appreciate some extra help in certain situations, we doubt that they would want to have DEAF stamped on their tickets or otherwise to be identified and subjected to standardized paternalism.

Interesting topic, isn't it?

Washburn Etchings

In this issue is an article about Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn, famed deaf drypoint etcher. When we got the first draft of the article, we began to wonder what had happened to his works.

As related in the article, there are at least three large collections of Washburn's etchings. We know that Stahl Butler has a few. Do our readers possess any, or do they know who does?

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NOVEMBER, 1970

The Incredible Story Of Cadwallader Washburn

By FRANK G. BOWE, JR.

"He was born with a gift of laughter and a sense that the world was mad."

These opening words from Rafael Sabatini's *Scaramouche* capture, better than anything else, the mercurial essence that was Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn. Internationally known etcher and painter, brash war correspondent, noted authority on insects, rival to Marco Polo as a world traveler and explorer, author of several articles, fluent "speaker" of English, French and Spanish, award-winner in architecture, oologist, printer, teacher, biographer, diplomat—a man more completely "alive" in the full sense of the word is difficult to imagine. Indeed, it has been said that his interests outside his art were as diverse and far-reaching as were Michaelangelo's.

The life of the man destined to become a legend in his own time as well as one of the truly great drypoint etchers in the 600-year history of graphic arts began simply enough. He was born in Minneapolis on October 31, 1866, the son of Minnesota Senator William D. Washburn and Elizabeth Muzzy Washburn. His father was a force in developing the Great West. In addition to his distinguished work in the Senate, the elder Washburn was engaged in lumbering, developing the flour industry and founding four railroads, among other highlights of an illustrious business career. Cadwallader's mother, a native of Bangor, Maine, was a woman of exceptional courage and sympathy, who supported her son in his every artistic endeavor. Cad's dedication to his mother is reflected in the fact that, regardless of what part of the world he was in, he wrote her a letter every day.

Cadwallader's father, William Drew Washburn, was the seventh of the seven sons of Israel and Patty Benjamin Washburn of Livermore, Maine. Although born



Washburn posed for this photograph shortly before he lost his hearing due to scarlet fever and spinal meningitis at the age of five.

and reared on a simple hillside farm, all seven sons became famous.

Israel, Jr., Civil War governor of Maine (two terms); Algernon Sidney, prominent banker of the State of Maine; Elihu, who helped to make two Presidents, elected to Congress from the State of Illinois (served nine consecutive terms), intimate friend and supporter of Lincoln, Secretary of State, U. S. Minister to France during the Franco-Prussian War, recommended Ulysses S. Grant to President Lincoln to head the Federal armies, accompanied Lincoln's body back to Illinois as a pallbearer.

Fourth brother, Cadwallader (for whom Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn was named), elected to Congress three times; a major general in the Civil War; later governor of Wisconsin; founder of the great flour mills; millionaire philanthropist.

Fifth brother, Charles, writer, editor, minister to Paraguay, inventor of the typewriter.

Sixth brother, Samuel, naval captain with a distinguished career, Civil War hero—"Sailin' Sam."

Seventh brother, William Drew, surveyor general of Minnesota, engaged in timberland operations, built a flour mill; chief interest laying out and constructing railroads and the Saulte Ste. Marie Canal; Congressman and U.S. Senator from Minnesota.

The activities of these seven Maine sons covered the major interests of the nation at the time—government, agriculture, commerce, banking, manufacturing, railroads, shipping, mining, lumbering, teaching, journalism and law.

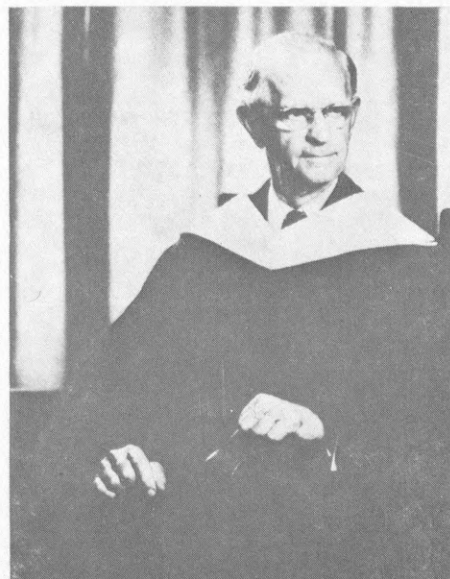
At the age of five, young Cadwallader was severely deafened by a simultaneous attack of scarlet fever and spinal meningitis. For the rest of his life he communicated by means of the language of signs and his ever-present note pad. It is a tribute to the man that he never regarded his deafness as a handicap. "Merely a slight inconvenience," he often remarked when asked about his deafness. To him, it was something to be overcome. Rarely has a man so dramatically overcome his deafness.

Most of his education came in schools for the deaf. He was graduated from the Minnesota School for the Deaf in 1884, and from Gallaudet College as valedictorian in 1890. At MSD he had developed an interest in printing under the distinguished instruction of Olaf Hansen, but by the time he left Gallaudet he found himself more and more drawn toward art. He decided upon architecture as a compromise and enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's School of Architecture. Here he performed well enough to win a First Award in Design. By this time, however, he had become firmly committed to art, which was to be his life's work.

His innate confidence and brashness quickly became apparent. Living off a generous allowance from his wealthy father, he studied art under William Chase in New York and Joaquin Sorolla in Madrid. His father, growing impatient with his son's Bohemian lifestyle, cabled orders for him to return home immediately or lose his allowance. Gambling that his art would keep him alive, he went to Paris where he studied under the French master Albert Bresnard, who was so impressed with the young man's talent that he waived



FAMED ETCHER—Cadwallader Washburn at the height of his career as a drypoint etcher.



CADWALLADER LINCOLN WASHBURN in 1947, when he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree at Bowdoin College, Maine.



RABBI—Washburn was noted for his versatility in subjects for his etchings, as witness this one of a Jewish rabbi.

all fees. Shortly thereafter Cadwallader began etching, probably under the inspiration of some of Whistler's etchings which he saw in Venice. He bought a book and by trial and error soon succeeded, never having a lesson in etching. This decision to switch from oil colors to drypoint etching was probably the most important one of his young life.

At about this time, still struggling to master the etcher's subtle art, he joined his brother, Colonel Stanley Washburn, a foreign correspondent for the Chicago **Daily News**, in which capacity he covered the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. With his brother, Cadwallader set out in a seagoing tug, the **Fa-Wan**, on an assignment to locate two Russian cruisers which had broken the Japanese blockade at Port Arthur and disappeared. Making maximum use of his considerable charm to secure clues and his investigative abilities to follow these up, he scored a major scoop for the **News** by discovering the missing ships anchored in neutral French Indo-China waters. Predictably, an international incident resulted from his startling story as Japan loudly protested France's violating her neutrality.

A few years later, the Chicago **Daily News** assigned him to be head of all correspondents covering the Mexican revolution of 1910-11. Victor Lawson, president of the Associated Press and owner of the **News**, assigned him to interview the notoriously secretive President Madero of Mexico, who had already refused to admit scores of newsmen. Utilizing a bit of Mexican psychology, Cadwallader purchased an impressive suit, complete with silk hat, spats, gloves and goldheaded cane. "I knew they were impressed with appearances," he later told William McGaffin of the **News**. "Then I went to the palace in this outfit, sent in my card and said that I was expected." His brash approach paid off handsomely as he was immediately granted an interview. Whipping out his ever-present note pad, he questioned President Madero in fluent Spanish. Madero was so impressed that he dictated a 500-word message for

the **News**. Washburn was the last "outsider" to see Madero before the latter was assassinated.

William Holland (Washington Star Magazine, Dec. 28, 1969) tells the story of another typical Washburn incident, this one while Cadwallader was still in Mexico. Totally oblivious of a battle raging around the building in which he was typing a dispatch for the **News**, he was suddenly floored by a man who warned that his life was in danger. Utterly outraged, Washburn wrote furiously on his pad, "What is the meaning of this gross indignity?" The man tried to explain that there was a fierce battle raging outside. "Nonsense," Cadwallader scribbled, and resumed typing.

After the revolution, Washburn resumed full time etching. By 1910 his drypoint etchings had begun to attract international attention. Critics hailed the exquisite skill exemplified in the work, and Washburn's mastery in capturing the "spirit of the subject." He was beginning to be recognized as the world's greatest living drypoint etcher. By the end of his life he was to have accumulated a phenomenal total of 970 etching plates and numerous paintings. The wonder is that he ever had time to do all of this artwork. He had an answer for that, too: "Simply because I never gave a fly an opportunity to light on me," he told the Toronto **Star**. In recognition of his work, Gallaudet College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1924. Bowdoin College was to award him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree two decades later, in 1947.

Yet another of Washburn's specialties was, of all things, oology: the collecting of rare bird eggs and nests. It is an area in which he was a noted authority. In 1925, together with another scientist, also named Washburn, he went along on an expedition to the Marquesas Islands under the auspices of the Museum of Comparative Oology in Santa Barbara, California. Cadwallader was 59 at the time. When they arrived at the islands, his companion found the surroundings distasteful and



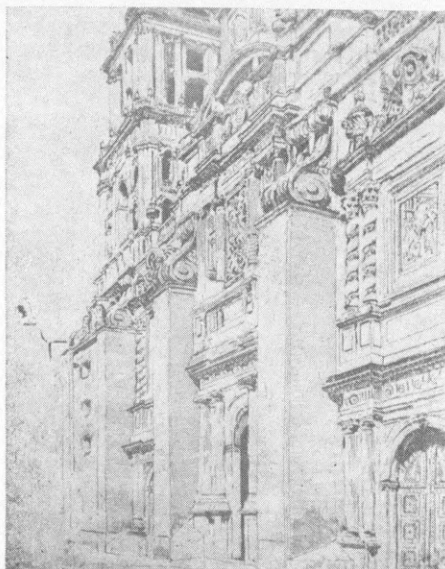
PATRIARCH OF THE TRIBE—This etching of an American Indian chief is among Washburn's best-known works.

left almost immediately. Washburn did not give up so easily, however, and remained seven months.

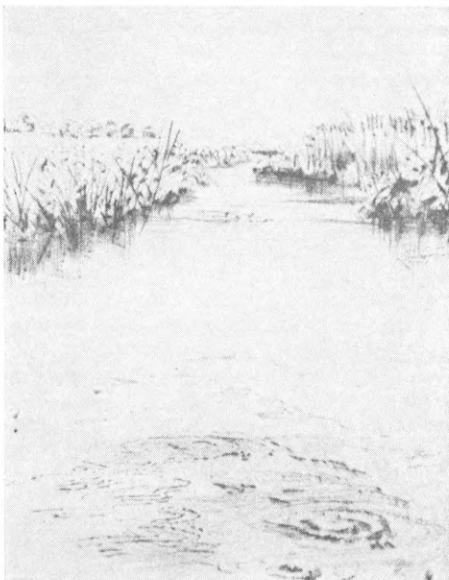
During his stay on the main island, Iwa-Oa, and leaving instructions for the native craft to pick him up at a later time, he set out for a nearby island, his only companion his dog, "Chief of Police." No sooner had he set foot on the island than he ran into a tribe of cannibals. As unflappable as ever, he made them his friends within hours and began teaching them signs. They, in turn, were feeding him very well. Too well, as the frail Washburn suddenly realized, remembering the time a hundred years before when cannibals on this very island had fattened up some missionaries and feasted upon them.

"Uncle Cad," as he was affectionately called in later life by his neighbors and relatives, never lost his wits, however. Wise to their scheme, he fed most of the food they gave him to his faithful companion. "They couldn't get me fat enough — I was no meal for them like this," he later recalled, indicating his slight body. After talking some of the cannibals into posing as models for his etchings, he divided his time between drawing and teaching the natives the language of signs. Today his etching of the cannibals is regarded as a masterpiece of the drypoint form. After thirty days on this island, he began to despair of being picked up by the crew that brought him. He persuaded the native chief to build him a seagoing canoe. After sailing a brief time, he was picked up by a French vessel and returned to Iwa-Oa. The native craft which was to come for him had sunk and all aboard had drowned.

By 1937, poor eyesight had forced Cad to give up etching. Undaunted, he returned to his oil colors and produced some beautiful paintings reflecting the life he had known. His incredibly varied experiences gave his work an authenticity and universality seldom matched by any modern artist. However great he was as an artist, and he was truly great, he remains most fascinating as a man. More than an artist, he became a legend in his own



GRACIO CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO CITY—Washburn was a war correspondent in Mexico and this etching shows his familiarity with the country's capital.



OVERPECK CREEK—Landscapes by the scores are among Washburn's 970 drypoint etchings known to exist.

time. In many respects he is reminiscent of Gully Jimson in Joyce Cary's *The Horse's Mouth*. To all who had the pleasure of knowing him he was a welcome breath of fresh air, a remarkably unaffected and unselfconscious bundle of outrageous mirth.

In 1943, he married Margaret Cowles Ohrt, who became his voice and ears. Thereafter, as he traveled and lectured, she was at his side, lovingly interpreting everything he said to people the world over who were baffled by his delightfully idiosyncratic style of signing.

The Washington *Star* records this final story which is told and retold by the many admirers of Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn. It seems that he secured a driver's license. Speeding out of Los Angeles one beautiful spring day in his powerful Packard, he was apprehended by a motorcycle policeman who signaled him to pull over. Cadwallader ignored him at first, then at length responded—by pushing down on the accelerator and zooming out ahead. The angry policeman at last caught up with him and succeeded in getting the irritated driver to pull over. As the policeman shouted verbal abuse into the window, Cadwallader wrote on his note pad, "What is the meaning of this interruption?"

The policeman indicated that he had been going too fast. Cadwallader asked, on the pad, what the speed limit happened to be. Receiving the reply, "40 miles per hour," he paused, then scribbled, "Ri-

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Frank G. Bowe, Jr., is a deaf graduate student at Gallaudet College majoring in education of the deaf. He is also employed as a research assistant in the office of Dr. L. Deno Reed, Executive Secretary, Sensory Study Section, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

diculous," and took off again. The astonished policeman never did try to catch him.

Later in his life, although still painting, Cadwallader discovered yet another quaint occupation. He set out to prove that insects have intelligence. His work on spiders led to his essay, "The Mind of a Spider" which became required reading in Washington public schools in the 1940's. He also studied bees and caterpillars. "I believe that bees are capable of talking among each other, and I am not referring to buzzing," he told reporters in Ontario, Canada, talking as usual through his wife Margaret. With respect to caterpillars, he told the same reporters, "I have succeeded with experiments in proving that caterpillars are capable of exercising mental activity of their own which is not attributable to reflex action." (Toronto Globe and Mail, July 23, 1946)

After 99 incredible years, Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn finally died on Tuesday, December 21, 1965, in Farmington, Maine. On May 18, 1969, Gallaudet College dedicated a \$2,500,000 Washburn Arts Center, honoring its most distinguished graduate. In addition to his undeniable intelligence, amazing mastery of his art form and outrageous brashness in the face of danger, he had to have been very lucky to have lived so long in so wild a life. As he did for everything else, he had an answer for that, too: "God will take care of me. He always has." (Chicago *Daily News*, May 9, 1959)

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LOCATIONS OF ETCHINGS

Gallaudet College has some of the Washburn etchings, but the largest collections are in the Library of Congress (over 100) and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The largest private collection is that of Dr. Ludwig Emge of San Francisco, California.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Denmark—The Danish athletic association of the deaf will try to start its own sports periodical. The Danish magazine for the deaf, *Dovebladet*, the official organ of the Danish association of the deaf, will as a result have less sports news. Other European journals for the deaf have had similar experiences.

France—The Sixth World Federation of the Deaf Congress will be held in Paris, July 29-August 5, 1971. Recently the French organization committee issued the following preliminary program:

Theme: "The Deaf in a World of Evolution"

1st day: WFD Board meeting.

2nd day: General Assembly; meeting for commission chairmen; Russian theatre of professional deaf actors.

3rd day: General Assembly; meeting for commission chairmen; pantomime.

4th day: Opening ceremony; American theatre of deaf actors (NTD).

5th day: Scientific commissions; film festival.

6th day: Religious services; athletic events; folk dances.

7th day: Scientific commissions; Grand Ball—Miss International Deaf.

8th day: Resolutions; conclusion; closing banquet.

Tours by bus in Paris and its surroundings (translated by Frances Parsons).

Sweden—The next World Games for the Deaf will probably be held in Sweden (1973). Mr. Jerald Jordan, a member of the CISS Board, has confirmed this news but said, "Only if the Swedish sports organization of the deaf can get grants from government and the Swedish sports federation."

Switzerland—Program for the VII World Games for the Deaf, to be held in Adelboden, Switzerland:

Jan. 23-24: CISS—World Congress.

Jan. 25: Opening ceremony 10:00 a.m.; 5 km cross country for men 4:00 p.m..

Jan. 26: Slalom 9:00 a.m.

Jan. 27: Giant slalom 10:30 a.m.; 30 km cross country for men 2:00 p.m.

Jan. 28: Downhill nonstop 10:00 a.m.; 3 x 5 km relay for ladies; 3 x 10 km relay for men.

Jan. 29: Downhill 10:00 a.m.; awards and closing ceremony 4:00 p.m.; banquet 7:30 p.m.

If there is a sufficient number of athletes or teams, ski-jumping, ice hockey and figure skating will be included in the program.

Adelboden is a village 4,270 feet above sea level. It can be reached by bus from Frutigen on the Bern-Lotschberg-Simplon Line.

For further information, write to Zentral-Sekretariat SVTG, Amthausgasse 3, CH-3011, Berne, Switzerland.

Sports News

Soccer: Denmark-Sweden, 2-1; Germany-Holland, 3-1.

Tennis—Dresse Cup: Denmark-Belgium, 5-0; Maere Cup: France-Denmark, 2-1; Denmark-Belgium, 2-1; France-Belgium, 2-1.



HEAD TABLE—This is the head table at the testimonial dinner for Dr. Boyce R. Williams. Francis C. Higgins, a member of the Gallaudet College faculty, is giving the invocation. The honoree is at the immediate left of the podium.

Testimonial Dinner Honors Dr. Boyce R. Williams

On September 26, the Washington Hilton Hotel was the scene of a testimonial dinner commemorating 25 years of service by Dr. Boyce R. Williams in the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and its successor, the Rehabilitation Services Administration. Friends and colleagues from the Washington area and from across the nation, some 350 of them, paid tribute to the Racine, Wisconsin, native who was deafened while in his teens, attended and graduated from Gallaudet College, taught in the Indiana School for the Deaf, served as rehabilitation counselor in the Hoosier State and went on to an illustrious career in the Federal service.

Master of ceremonies was Alan B. Crammatte, member of the Gallaudet College faculty and an old friend and college classmate of Dr. Williams. Following the invocation by Francis Higgins and a menu for which the Washington Hilton is noted, tributes were given as follows:

1. Bilbo Monaghan of Knoxville, Tennessee, a fellow member of the Gallaudet College Class of 1932 and a football teammate of Dr. Williams.
2. Dr. Marshall Hester of New Mexico State University, speaking of Dr. Williams as an educational colleague.
3. Boyce R. Williams, Jr., speaking of Dr. Williams as his father and a family man.
4. Dr. Joseph Hunt, Deputy Commissioner, Community Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
5. Dr. James F. Garrett, Assistant Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service.
6. Robert G. Sanderson, former president of the National Association of the Deaf, speaking for the deaf of America.
7. Edward C. Carney, representing the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, who read numerous congratulatory messages from organizations and individuals.

After Dr. Williams had responded to these tributes a rendition of "You'll Never Walk Alone" by Nanette Fabray and an announcement by Dr. L. Deno Reed that colleagues in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had made contributions to set up a "Williams Fellowship Fund" to be administered by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, Miss Fabray and Dr. Ray L. Jones sang "New Horizons for Deaf People," written by Mrs. Jones and dedicated to Dr. Williams.

The Reverend Rudolph Gawlik, a Gallaudet College Catholic chaplain, gave the benediction.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Nanette Fabray and Dr. Boyce R. Williams pose for one of the many photographers at the conclusion of the September 26 testimonial dinner at the Washington Hilton which commemorated his completion of 25 years of service to the deaf as administrator of programs for the deaf and hard of hearing in the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and the Rehabilitation Services Administration.



HONOREE AND ADMIRERS—With Dr. Williams are Charlotte Coffield, his secretary for many years, Nanette Fabray and Dr. L. Deno Reed, a colleague in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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GOLDEN NADDY Awards Night Climaxes Cultural Biennium

By SALLYPAT DOW

Coming together is a beginning,
Keeping together is progress, and
Working together is success . . .
and thus, following the Order of the Georges banquet, a throng of cultural fans came together on a warm summer evening in the Minnesota, Missouri and Michigan Rooms of huge Hotel Leamington in Minneapolis to pay recognition to National Cultural winners of GOLDEN NADDYS. Flanked by GOLDEN NADDY trophies on either side, and against a blue backdrop with the huge statuette of the GOLDEN NADDY midstage, Douglas Burke, director of the National Cultural Program, served as master of ceremonies as talented deaf Americans from all over the United States proudly marched forward to receive their GOLDEN NADDY trophies.

NADDY Night is a fund-raising project for the National Association of the Deaf whereas all the money earned goes into the NAD treasury. NADDY night is also the culmination of two long years of drive and competition for the great and final victory—a GOLDEN NADDY.

The GOLDEN NADDY trophies are 10-inch high figures with a Greek wreath on the head and "My Victory" in signs on the chest. An ivy-like plant sprouts from the feet upward branching out to symbolize the five levels of the NAD cultural program: club, city, state, region and nation. On the walnut base of each trophy is a plate engraved with the name of the National Association of the Deaf, NADDY in capital letters, the year 1970,



BEHEADING THE 'HEAD'—NAD President Robert O. Lankenau seems to have some doubts about the talents of Gary Lensbower during the tournament for magicians during the NAD convention in Minneapolis. Needless to say, the prexy's head failed to roll.

and the wordin', "Excellence in Cultural Achievemen'."

GOLDEN NADDY winners for 1970:

Hymn tournament: Sandy Duncan from Virginia.

Biblical Story Presentation: Leslie Peterson, Minnesota.

Bible Quiz: Leslie Peterson, Minnesota.

One-Act Play: Frederick H. Hughes

Memorial Theatre Group from Washington, D.C. (Debbie Sonnenstrahl, Harry Lee, Adele Shuart, Samuel Edwards and Donna Drake).

News Publication: Mile High Banner, Colorado.

Short Story Dramatization: Gerald Burstein, California.

Poetry Recital: Theresa Szopica, NTID student, New York.

Pantomime: Douglas Bahl, Minnesota.

Magic: Danny Johnson, Ohio.

Sculpturing: Ron Level, Washington.

Photography: Robert Anderson, Illinois.

Painting: Jane Miller, New York City.

Duplicate Bridge: Richard Meyer and Russell DeHaven, Missouri.

Checkers: Russell DeHaven, Missouri.

Chess: Emil Ladner, California.

Personal Hobbies: Winchell Moore, New Hampshire.

Quilting: Annie Heinrich, Washington.

Knitting: Theresa Seward, Virginia.

Dressmaking: Ruby Sebrell, Virginia.

GOLDEN NADDY contestants did not know who was going to win . . . The atmosphere reeked with suspense. Between presentation of awards, was a rendition of "There's No Business Like Show Business," artfully sign-sung by dynamic young Hilary Ainbender, cultural director from Maine, who was attractively gowned in pale yellow. Dorothy Miles of the National Theatre of the Deaf, with horn-rimmed glasses sliding down her nose, sent the audience into stitches with a short, hilariously executed series of awkward situations, entitled "Oralism vs. Manualism." GOLDEN NADDY winner Douglas Bahl of Minnesota, gave two excellent pantomime performances, "The Ostrich and the Hummingbird," and "The Jealous Wife." Suzanne Mozzer and Carole Sue Bailey of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf gave an excellent sign-mimed identity presentation of the 50 states. Allen Sussman of New York City held the audience in suspense long after the performance with his short story dramatization of "The Lady and the Tiger." Joe Velez of California assisted George Johnston in winding up the evening with several folk songs interspersed with hilarious stories.

Ogden G. Dwight, Des Moines Champion Of The Deaf, Succumbs

Ogden G. Dwight, a member of the Des Moines (Iowa) Register editorial staff, died September 23 following a stroke. He was the winner of community service awards for numerous articles concerning the problems of the deaf.

His interest in the deaf led him to learn fingerspelling and the language of signs. He was a member of Friends of the Deaf, Inc., the Iowa Association of the Deaf and the National Association of the Deaf.

New Hampshire Holds Local Tournaments

In New Hampshire local Cultural Directors Arlene Jacobs from Tilton and Denise Proulx from Manchester have already started the ball rolling by holding two cultural tournaments at the New Hampshire Hospital that deaf patients there may be included. Holding these socials in the conference room of the Twitchell Building at the hospital has enabled the deaf people in the state to get to know their hospital better and what is being done to help their mentally ill deaf friends on the road to recovery. The deaf patients, in turn, feel wanted and eagerly look forward to these socials . . . The first social was a movie in July with deaf patients entering their arts and crafts and deaf persons in the state vieing in personal hobbies and handiwork in the cultural contest that followed the captioned movie.

Mrs. Sally Martel of Antrim won first for a beautiful wreath in the Personal Hobbies section. She also won top honors in sewing for a cleverly sewn handbag. Other winners were Margaret and Bently from the hospital who won prizes for their handmade reed bowls and tile

work. Arlene Roberge of Manchester also won a prize.

Refreshments were served by local director Arlene Jacobs, who had made a delicious cake for the occasion.

Judges for the July event were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Metivier of Greenfield. Mrs. Metivier is a vocational rehabilitation counselor in the Manchester office.

Entering and winning in the August cultural fair were Arlene Roberge of Manchester and Arlene Jacobs of Tilton. The two Arlenes competed in Personal Hobbies and in Sewing. The Manchester Arlene won first prize in sewing for a blue floral handbag and Arlene Jacobs captured first in the Personal Hobbies section for a handsome leather vest she had made for one of her daughters.

Judges for the August social were State Director SallyPat Dow and Margaret from the hospital. Refreshments were made and served by local Director Denise Proulx.

New Hampshire plans to hold several more tournaments before they are ready for their state tournament in 1971.

Lawrence Newman:

Nanette Fabray

Have you ever been in a sea of hearing people who were discussing the deaf, something you are familiar with and close to your heart, and yet you were unable to participate because you did not know exactly what was being said? Have you ever told your story, say, to a parent of a deaf child only later on to find someone, who does not agree with you, expostulating with this same parent while you stood by helplessly seething with anger and frustration because not knowing exactly what was said you were unable to defend and offer rebuttals? Have you ever been at meetings and workshops on the deaf and yet seen no deaf person invited to speak? Have you often felt you would practically have had to have a doctoral degree in order to be "heard" and that many who do have the degree are heard only because of it? Have you often felt helpless while a large association with money, time and power blithely went on its one-sided way influencing parents and educators?

When all seems dark and hopeless and just before paranoid tendencies have a chance to creep up, along come people who tell our side of the story and who are read by the thousands—a Kenny, a Kohl, a Ridgeway, a Vernon, a Brill, a Denton.

It seems too good to be true when into the camp of our deaf community comes a well-known television personality—Nanette Fabray. She sweeps you off your feet with the warmth of her personality and her down-to-earthness. Her whole being seems to vibrate with the determination to tell things as they really are. Our spirit is lifted. Through her we have a chance to reach important and influential people and a larger audience.

Nanette Fabray, when she realized she was losing some of her hearing, decided to attend speechreading classes. She attended faithfully for months but soon came to realize she did not have it—the talent or whatever you call it, for speechreading. Kiddingly, she remarked, "I'm a slow learner." Actually, veteran trouper that she is, she could distinguish between the world of make-believe and the real world. She had no intention of carrying on an air of pretension or of continuing acting when her professional day was over. Miss Fabray saw at once the difference of trying to speechread in a class of people familiar with the problems and those in the world outside who were not. Because of this direct involvement, her thoughts and feelings were shaped and reinforced until she became the lady who is outspoken on our behalf.

At one of the classes conducted by Hope for Hearing, Miss Fabray remarked with simple common sense, "If I really were deaf I would want to communicate no matter how." Under the aforemen-

tioned group, she had rap sessions with educators and parents of deaf children, visited school programs, and listened to speakers of all stripes on the deaf. I was one of the speakers she had to listen to and I remember her hand shooting up whenever she could not understand. "Here," I said to myself "was a woman who really wanted to learn and understand."

The highlight of her association with deaf people came when she attended manual communication classes conducted by our Herbert Larson. She was quickly won over by the inimitable Herb and subsequently by his wife of the dancing eyes, Caroline. Miss Fabray and her husband, Ranal McDougall, a famous playwright, became fast and close friends with the Larsons.

To Miss Fabray, personable Herb and impish Caroline are a case in point. They are two diverse personalities, each possessing different speech and speechreading skills. Caroline could not speak enough to say no while Herb is such a persuasive fellow nobody can say no. Yet, by dint of personality and intelligence Caroline could communicate with practically anyone.

The Larsons represented us deaf people and Miss Fabray and her husband showed how they felt about us by lavishing their time, attention and affection on them. It was through the Larsons as well as through her own experiences with other deaf persons that Miss Fabray developed an in-depth understanding of our problems and our feelings. With herself having a partial hearing loss and with her increasing skill in manual communication, she became an insider, became one of us.

Bristling at so much misunderstanding and injustice Miss Fabray went straight to Congress and voiced her views on a bill (see the July-August 1968 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN) to authorize preschool and early education programs for handicapped children. Some of her comments are worth repeating:

And further I ask that the Commissioner of Education in charge of these programs be encouraged to require from those engaging in these programs that they **consult** the qualified handicapped in developing these programs, and that it be mandatory that the qualified handicapped be represented on policy boards . . .

Miss Fabray's above suggestions were never carried out where preschool programs were concerned. She angrily commented on the fact that many deaf educators were excluded from teaching their own people and could not even visit some schools for the deaf. In regard to the adult deaf she said that the language of signs and fingerspelling were the daily bread of their existence. She closed her talk with the request that the committee consider manual communication as a required study for paid personnel engaged in preschool work. She insisted that these people "be encouraged to use it where necessary to establish **complete** communication." Again, this was never done.

Recently, she spoke at a dinner attended by members and friends of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Fed up with all the fraud and deception in the field of the education of the deaf, Miss Fabray said that she has changed from a nice person, sweet-tempered, anxious to please, say the right things and not step on any toes to a tiger about the hearing handicapped. She told her listeners "You are now looking at a modern version of Carrie Nation. I spit nails, and grown men run for the hills when they see me coming."

Spitting fire, she said:



Nanette Fabray is singing "New Horizons for the Deaf," a song dedicated to Dr. Boyce R. Williams, honoree at the testimonial dinner at the Washington Hilton on September 26.

... when the child fails ... who is blamed—the system or the victim? The child is blamed, of course. He doesn't study hard enough, or practice enough ... That makes as much sense as saying we could all sing opera if we'd only try harder. Speech is a talent. Lipreading is a skill. If there is no talent, little skill—what then? Is there a possibility of other forms of communication? ... might there be some merit in thinking of manual communication as a solution?

In this entire country—this beautiful and often generous land of ours—there is no school anywhere for the teaching of manual communication. **No school anywhere.**

Who among us would not agree with the following statements:

Not long ago an official of ASHA said with some asperity that I'm a well meaning lady with a terrible hang-up on manualism. He may be right. Perhaps it's because I speak sign language with my deaf friends, and they tell me what it's like to visit an audiologist professionally and not be understood by their doctor who has learned everything but how to communicate with the deaf.

Remember her rendition in signs (coached by Bernard Bragg) of "Over the Rainbow" on the Carol Burnett television show:

Am I so important, and is sign language so evil, that George Fellendorf of the Alexander Graham Bell Institute feels impelled to write letters to network executives suggesting that TV shows I am interested in doing would be detrimental to the best interests of the deaf—or need telegrams be sent from the Institute to every affiliate across the country asking them to protest to their local stations. I should think there might be better things to do.

At the above dinner, Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Committee, presented to Miss Fabray the organization's Distinguished Service Award. As soon as certain persons got wind of her talk, Mr. Russell received letters urging that the award to Miss Fabray be withdrawn. She herself said in her talk:

I am often ridiculed, even reviled by rather prestigious organizations in the field of services to the deaf. I'm called an amateur, a bleeding heart, a do-gooder, an outsider.

Miss Fabray is so feared by the A. G. Bell Association that a full editorial was devoted to what turned out to be a rather impotent vendetta against her which in the final analysis cheapened its author more than Miss Fabray.

Recently, she narrated a documentary television program on the deaf, "Never to Hear the Wind." Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Larson as well as Mr. Roy Holcomb appeared on the program. It was a realistic depiction, instead of a glamorized one, of the different facets of a deaf person's life. KNXT (CBS) station received

letters, telegrams, telephone calls of protest before this show was even shown.

You can bet your sweet bippy that Miss Fabray has not been cowed at all. Tiger-like, she will continue to sheath her claws on our behalf.

What is ironical, however, is that Miss Fabray, like most of us, strongly believes that the deaf should develop their speech and speechreading skills. In her talk she said:

Speech for the deaf, for those who can learn speech—is the golden dream. Speech is the touchstone, the pass-word into the hearing world ... I am willing to spend my life **helping** them achieve it.

She knows only too well that to learn speech and speechreading is one thing—to use it as a sole communication tool is another. She rebels against the failure to take into account the varying communication needs of the deaf and the refusal to admit the limitations of speech and speechreading. To say that the only way to develop these skills is to use them exclusively is, to her, full of balderdash.

Miss Fabray's aforementioned speech to the President's Committee should be read in its entirety by every deaf person as well as those having anything to do with us. They will be impressed by this courageous woman who, before an audience of complete strangers to our problems, could talk of nothing else but that which was welling up in her heart—the sham and hypocrisy foisted on her deaf people.

Miss Fabray has helped us get the Census of the Deaf. She has helped make manual communication a mandatory part of some preschool programs funded by the U.S. government. She made it possible for manual communication to be seen by millions on television thus endowing it with a glamour and a status it had never known before. A good example was her recent stunning performance on the Carol Burnett Show. She and the dancers of the show rendered "Singing in the Rain" and "Raindrops Falling on My Head" manually with skill and professional polish seldom matched by us deaf. With technical virtuosity, the television crew enhanced the beauty and rhythm of the singing hands.

How could we show our appreciation? At a party given by the Larsons which I attended Miss Fabray was there taking and hanging up the coats of the invited guests. More than half of the guests were deaf and there was Nanette mingling and blending with them and regaling them via her hands with stories and jokes. When it was time to leave, a friend ahead of me could not repress his feelings and gave her an affectionate hug and kiss. I did the same.

Miss Fabray has been honored by us in many different ways, the latest by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association who chose her for their Alice Cogswell award. When her name was mentioned at the banquet there was a standing ovation but she could not be there to receive it. However, she appeared at San Fernando Valley State College before a standing room only audience to receive the Cogswell

trophy of a hand depicting the letter "A." People rose and gave her a tumultuous standing ovation as soon as she appeared which moved her to tears. That a group of college deaf people should so choose her is significant. It signifies to the world that our praise, affection and gratitude come not only from the heart but from the intellect.

Would it not be, however, far, far better if we took a little more action inundating television stations with letters of praise whenever our Nanette appeared, whenever manual communication was shown? Could we not write letters to Harold Russell* and his President's Committee telling them that the award to Nanette Fabray was richly deserved?

Why must we continue to let the few give the impression that they are speaking for all of us?

Let us make waves!

*Mr. Harold Russell, Chairman, The President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C. 20210.

"Never to Hear the Wind"—this program was shown on the West Coast. If other regional showing is desired write to: Mr. Ray Beindorf, Vice President and General Manager, 6121 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90028.

Carol Burnett Show, CBS Television, Burbank, California.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I hope you will see fit to print the following as a Letter to the Editor in order to give a complete picture on the subject of Phonotypes that were sent to Manila by Applied Communications Corp. of Menlo Park, California.

Mr. Carl Argila, an electrical engineer at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey, obtained a three-month leave of absence to work with the deaf in the Philippines. While there he initiated a course in sign language for the hearing people who work among the deaf there and started a TTY network between the headquarters of Philippine Association of the Deaf and a restaurant five miles away where only the deaf are employed.

Applied Communications Corp. cooperated wholeheartedly by sending Phonotypes so that they would arrive in time for the first international TTY conversation between Manila and Minneapolis on July 31, 1970, when the NAD had its convention.

At a great personal sacrifice Mr. Argila paid the bill of \$479 out of his own pocket.

Edgar Bloom, Jr.
Mountainside, New Jersey

Edmund Martin Pleva
1913 - 1970

Edmund Pleva was born in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. At ten years of age, he entered the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf (Mt. Airy) as a student. Upon graduation in 1934, he earned an academic and vocational diploma. Following graduation in 1934, Mr. Pleva was employed by the school, and for the next 36 years devoted his life to PSD.—Philip Billifleur, Ph.D., Headmaster.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Recently I was involved in a discussion about the hearing youth in America. Young people seem to think that the universities and the government are to blame for everything that is wrong in our country today—and that if they just would, the higherups in these institutions could solve all of the problems.

With all due respect to these two professions—I don't believe that they have all of the answers. What I am trying to say is that I don't think politicians and professors are "Where it's at." These people are too often removed from the mainstream of life in America. While some of the higherups do make an honest effort to understand what is happening—many are barely aware of the needs of the people that they are employed to serve.

Perhaps parents of deaf children and deaf adults are making the same mistake that our hearing youth are making—that of blaming the government and educational institutions for everything that is wrong in the world of the deaf. If both of these groups wish to get the support they need to bring about changes, they had better take their case to the people.

Great things are happening in the area of opportunities for our deaf citizens because average people cared. Changes are being brought about that will mean better education, improved vocational opportunities and a life of pride and accomplishment for deaf Americans. From where I sit, here in the Nation's Capital, I think I can see why things are happening. All across the country average people are caring what happens to our deaf population, and their influence is being felt by educators and politicians. Just in case you think nothing is happening, let me cite a few of the recent events that I know of:

Last month an ad hoc consumer committee met in Washington, with deaf adults from many states participating. The purpose of the meeting was to bring deaf people together so that they could explain what they wanted. As consumers of services financed by the government they want to be asked what they want—not told what they should have.

A Los Angeles TV station (KABC-TV) recently devoted a portion of their news broadcast every evening for a week to educators of the deaf. Both the oral approach and total communication were discussed. This program helped explain why our deaf citizens support total communication.

On September 22, station KNXT-CBS in Los Angeles presented an hour documentary "Never to Hear the Wind," with Miss Nanette Fabray. Perhaps there are some of you who are not aware that Miss Fabray has been deaf. Three operations have restored some hearing in one ear, but she speaks with authority about deafness. This documentary supports the

need for total communication in teaching deaf children. (If you are interested in getting a copy of this program for your area write to: Ray Beinaorf, VP & General Manager, KNXT-CBS, 6121 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90028.)

On September 28, Miss Fabray appeared on the Carol Burnett Show and participated in a production number with all of the singers, dancers and Miss Fabray using signs. (If you want more of this on television you had better get those cards and letters pouring in to: The Carol Burnett Show, in care of your local television station on which this show appears. They will forward the mail to Miss Burnett.)

The National Association of the Deaf recently released an announcement of its support of total communication. This story was sent to all publications of and for the deaf, school papers, organizations serving the deaf and newspapers across the country. If you have been looking for support for total communication, the 17,000 members of the NAD have given it to you.

The National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies (NAHSA) recently published a speech by Miss Fabray, in which she tells it like it is and accuses some professionals who work with the deaf of falling down on their jobs—and gives her support for total communication. The NAHSA deserves the thanks and support of the deaf community and others interested in our deaf citizens. They are trying to establish services for the deaf population in their member agencies throughout the country. (If you want to know more about the work of NAHSA write to: NAHSA, 919 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.)

Gallaudet College's preschool is offering classes in total communication for young deaf children. Other personnel at Gallaudet have shown a vital concern about the education of the young deaf children in America today. The new Model Secondary School on the campus at Gallaudet is established and the school personnel are seeking answers on how best to educate deaf students.

Here in Washington we are being advised that many residential and day schools across the country have adopted total communication in the classrooms. Speech and hearing clinics, special education departments and parents are writing to request more information about total communication and manual communication classes everywhere are being flooded with people wanting to learn to communicate with deaf citizens.

Educational and/or training programs for our multiply handicapped deaf children are popping up around the country. Bus service to and from residential schools for the deaf is beginning in many areas, so that deaf children will no longer be separated from their families for weeks at a

time. The Legal Rights Section of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf is seeking ways to assure our deaf citizens of the legal services they need.

At the Maryland School for the Deaf school personnel are conducting family counseling throughout the state. They meet either in a group situation or in the home. Total communication is used from the first visit. Some of the deaf children are less than two years old. Brothers and sisters are included in the activities and those who have faced the problem of trying to help hearing brothers and sisters adjust to a deaf sibling can appreciate the value of this approach. (If you want to know more about this family counseling program or how total communication is working in Maryland, write to: David Denton, Superintendent, Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, Maryland 21701.)

October 29 is the publication date for **In This Sign**, a new novel about deafness. The author, Joanne Greenberg, supports the use of language of signs for the deaf. This book should be required reading for every parent, educator and professional working with deaf citizens. (Galley proofs of the book were sent to the NAD Home Office and we are all excited about the impact this book can make on the hearing public.)

I guess what I am trying to say is that demonstrating against educators and politicians won't get the job done. First, you must take your case to the people. I know of educators who are eager to start using total communication in their schools, but first they must have support from parents and deaf adults. Politicians will listen if you are a voter. How many voters do you know of who have contacted local, state or Federal governments asking for improved programs for the deaf?

Some young people in America today have bombed buildings to try to get a message across. We who work with the deaf don't need to do this—but we do need to blast some of you out of your apathy. **WHERE IT'S AT begins with you and me.** If nothing is happening in your area, it could very well be because average parents and average deaf adults just don't understand that they have to "do their own thing" to bring about changes.

* * *
7-T Prospect Street,
Caldwell, New Jersey 07006
September 4, 1970

Dear Mrs. Rhodes:

The first thing I do when **THE DEAF AMERICAN** arrives is to flip eagerly its pages to your interesting column "A Parent's Point of View" because I think your articles are doing a great deal of good for us, the deaf.

For years the deaf themselves have tried to point out the fallacies in lip-reading and speech, but the century-old controversy—oralism versus manualism—has not abated. We need stronger voices like yours, Mrs. Delbert Mitchell's, Mrs. S. J. Best's and many others who share the same viewpoint.

I'm past my mid-sixties. At age eight I lost my hearing. I was eleven before

my parents learned of the New Jersey School, from which I graduated, and later took my B.A. at Gallaudet.

Fortunate as I was to get an education, the intensive oral training in my early years has left me with a deep trauma. My oral teacher (the same one for five years) regarded me her star pupil and singled me out to recite solo the beautiful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light" at commencement. I was then twelve. Day after day I underwent relentless rehearsal and occasionally the superintendent came around to see how I was doing. One day he gave me an encouraging pat on the head; another time he rewarded me with a big red apple. On the eventful day, Mom journeyed all the way by train to see me perform, bringing me an entire new outfit befitting the occasion. Proudly I mounted the platform and began to lisp my part. Midway in my recitation I spied Mom in the audience amid two or three hundred other parents, but instead of beaming she was covertly weeping.

At home, a couple of days later, my gentle father beckoned to me and scribbled, "What was that piece you spoke on the school platform?" Aghast, I stammered orally, "Didn't mamma tell you?" "Yes," he replied kindly, "but she could not understand what you said." This revelation, from my nearest and dearest, left me emotionally shaken and, child though I was, I wondered why I had been so blatantly deceived. Benign head pats, star pupil, red apples—how could they lie so?

Despite my protests the school adamantly kept me in oral class for years. As a result, when graduation came around my I.Q. was woefully low. If I was to go to college, it was clear I had to return for more schooling, but instead of more oralism the manual method took over. You can imagine my reaction when I found I had much to catch up with.

My story could be duplicated manifold if others would come forward to tell theirs. Deaf children, today, are being robbed of much precious time just as fifty years ago, a hundred years ago. No wonder parents are becoming militant, belatedly, at the injustice of it all.

Recently a friend passed on to me the 1969 spring edition of THE ENDEAVOR. I was pleased to learn of the birth of a parents' organization. It is my sincere hope that your organization will be heard loud and clear, for hardly any parent has an axe to grind.

Last weekend about a dozen of us deaf gathered for a cook out. Most of us were retirees, except for maybe two or three. Always concerned with problems of the deaf, we touched on many related topics when one chap asked me, "Do you read Mrs. Rhodes?" So, whether we're senior citizens or still slaving in the salt mines, you have many avid readers. God bless you.

Very sincerely,
Esther Forsman Cohen
(Mrs. Max Cohen)

Program For Retarded Deaf Initiated In Texas

A program for retarded deaf has recently been initiated at the Austin State School, Texas. Combining elements of communication training, academics, prevocational and vocational placement services the "Redwood Project" is geared to serve some 40 deaf-retarded students between ages of 12 and 30 years. Integrated with the programming end of the project is a residential unit for 18 boys and young men emphasizing the development of independent living skills with the ultimate goal of preparing them for community placement in either halfway house or home placement programs. Providing a relatively new service development for residents in institutions for mentally retarded, the early emphasis has been on training staff and students in a manual communication system, program analysis for the residential unit and implementation of academic and prevocational programs. Expansion plans are to add a residential unit for retarded deaf girls so that they might be homogeneously grouped and provided services on the basis of their primary handicap and secondly, their condition of retardation.

Workshops for parents of deaf retarded students have been initiated to aid them in communicating with their child as well as to increase involvement of the parents in the total program operation.

An early attempt to integrate the "Redwood" service program with existing community resources has been made so that the individual moving from the institution to the community might have available a bridge whereby the transition can be accomplished with a minimum of upset or difficulty.

A long neglected area of programming, the "Redwood Project" will serve to accumulate pilot program data for further development of programs for the deaf and hearing impaired retarded who have accumulated in Texas state institutions. Coupled with the residential services outlined, a diagnostic and evaluation program is available on a referral basis, so that early identification, parent counseling and referral to appropriate service areas might be accomplished on an outpatient basis for the hearing impaired individual.

Carney New COSD Executive Director

New executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf is Edward C. Carney of Beltsville, Maryland. He succeeds Mervin D. Garrettson, who resigned last summer to become principal of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf on the campus of Gallaudet College.

Mr. Carney, who assumed his new position October 15, was an adult education specialist with Media Services-Captioned Films. He had served as president of the

COSD since 1967.

Most immediate concern of the new executive director is finalizing plans for the Fourth Forum of the COSD which is scheduled to be held at the Shelburne Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, March 3-5, 1971. "Medical Aspects of Deafness" is to be the theme, with Gary Curtis, assistant superintendent of the American School for the Deaf, West Hartford, Connecticut, serving as Forum chairman.

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D. Free Distribution (Including samples)		
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E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)	4,800	5,100
F. Office Use, Left-over, Unaccounted, Spoiled After Printing	500	700
G. Total (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)		

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

ROBERT F. LINDSEY, Circulation Manager

Second Biennial Junior NAD Convention In Retrospect

By MELINDA CHAPEL and JOSEPH CASTRONOVO

"Every opportunity, an obligation, and duty . . . until it is shared"

The second biennial convention of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, held on the campus of Gallaudet College, April 15-19, 1970, witnessed student involvement as the deaf youth themselves would want it everywhere as far as their learning and becoming are concerned. The involvement during the convention was the kind that gives any young learner an opportunity to make mistakes in return for greater and quicker learning, particularly in the affairs that affect his or her life.

The convention preparations and presentations in practically every way were made by members of the college's chapter of the Junior NAD with sporadic guidance of the upper class students, a truly student project all the way around.

Directed by Celia May Laramie of Utah and Joyanne Rasmus of California, both Gallaudet seniors, the 28-state meeting indicated that student leadership across the country was on the upgrade at an encouraging pace. Registered were 111 student delegates and 56 adult sponsors from 46 day and residential schools for the deaf, in addition to some 250 student and adult guests who participated in various capacities. States represented were Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, New York, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

Paramount among the educational benefits presented by the convention was the delegates' exposure to successful adults in informal situations which, in the opinion of some experts on the education of the deaf, is an outstanding teaching aid. The youngsters attending the convention generally agreed that learning in the classroom alone could not accomplish enough in today's dynamic world of education. It is hoped that the success of the 1970 completely student-run convention will expand and penetrate the concept of self-directed and practical projects all over the country with accent on utilization of student involvement.

A summary of the convention program is presented herewith:

Wednesday, April 15

Registration

Students from the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, Vermont, whose chapter members printed the name badges as their contribution to the convention, served as an integral part of the regular registration committee. The idea here was to develop their ability to fit in immediately with those with whom they were not familiar and whose experiences were greater than theirs, a common situation during their early after-school years in such affairs as state association-sponsored programs, American Athletic Association of the Deaf-sanctioned events and conventions of national organizations serving the deaf. The site of the registration was Chapel Hall, which houses the college's Hall of Fame and is one of the nation's 18 historic landmarks.

Booth Displays

A program of cultural events which was open to the general public was presented throughout the convention. Included were skits, lectures by special personalities, dance exhibitions and six workshop sections on important and controversial subjects. The workshop topics were selected primarily from requests of Junior NAD members throughout the country who were solicited for ideas and suggestions. The variety of the program was such that an unusually comprehensive opportunity for cultural enrichment was had by all who attended, young and old alike.

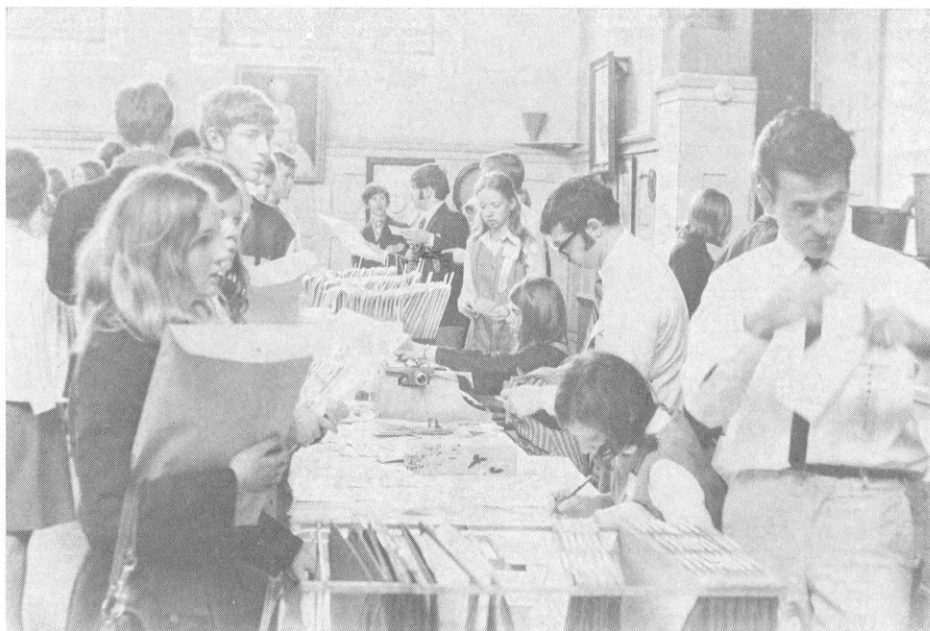
A popular cultural offering was the booth display program in the Student Union building depicting the talent possessed by the youngsters in such areas as water color painting, oil painting, crayola painting, chalk painting, handicrafts, dressmaking, photography and needlework, typical of a national art contest show. One interesting observation here was that the majority of the work was done by the students who did not attend the convention. Everyone, regardless of his or her Junior NAD status in the school, had the opportunity to be recognized for a job well-done and to be motivated to do an even greater job in the future.

Campus Tour

The delegates were treated to a well-planned tour of the campus of Gallaudet College with the guidance of the college students originally from their respective schools. This familiarity was utilized in order to bring forth the home-away-from-



1970 JUNIOR NAD CONVENTIONEERS at Gallaudet College, April 15-19, 1970, assembled in front of Chapel Hall, one of the nation's eighteen official historic landmarks. The biennial meeting drew student delegates and adult sponsors from 33 states. The 1972 meeting will be held at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, New York.



REGISTRATION DESK SCENE with students in complete charge of the details. This type of work is to be found all over the country when the young people leave their schools and take their places in the world of work. Such examples are state association-sponsored programs, AAAD-sanctioned events, and conventions of national organizations serving the deaf.

home feeling as quickly as possible and to pave the way for self-directed approach to the convention activities. Included as a special treat in the tour program was a visit to House #1, the residence of the college president, Dr. Edward C. Merrill, Jr. This 100-year-old structure of historic interest was featured in a Washington paper recently. Refreshments were served, compliments of the Merrill family, along with attractive souvenir drinking glasses with the college emblem imprinted on them.

Dinner Guests of College Students

First meals for the delegates were in local restaurants as guests of former students of their schools presently enrolled at Gallaudet College. Some groups were as large as 25 and the evening hour was filled with "chit-chat" of the good old days.

Later in the evening, they observed the regular meeting of the college's Student Body Government in the Auditorium presided over by John Levesque, a sophomore originally from the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts. The meeting idea was to show the delegates how their Junior NAD meetings might be run as smoothly and informatively as possible in line with the basic parliamentary procedures.

The SBG meeting adjourned, they took in a thrill-packed variety show, entitled: "The Red, White, and Blue Variety Show," so named as to emphasize the national spirit of the gathering itself. Chaired by personable Susan Adamson, a Prep student from Indiana, the program was launched with "Rock Gospel" starring Father Rudolph Gawlik and Pastor Daniel Pokorny, two of the college's chaplains, to the accompaniment of a local musical group.

The show included the talented conven-

tion chairman, Miss Laramie, who gave a good account of herself in her pantomime, "The Farmer and the Rooster," an excitingly different exhibition of talent and a reminder that the young people in the audience should set up goals of their own in life, that of becoming an all-around person. Chairman Laramie is a fine example of the typical all-around deaf person.

Following the variety show, a social get-together dominated the scene under the sponsorship of the SBG's Cultural Affairs Committee. Three delegates served as members of the committee and assisted with the games, informal lectures and the refreshments.



IMPOSING DISPLAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT in Chapel Hall's Hall of Fame, the scene of Junior NAD's Art Contest Show. This picture shows only the painting category. Names of the winners appear elsewhere in this section of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Thursday, April 16

Opening Session

Officially opening the 1970 Junior NAD Convention program, Sandra Lund, president of the Gallaudet Prep chapter, greeted the large congregation with a brief speech touching on the general goals of the five-day meeting. She was followed by Patty Kuglitsch, a Wisconsin delegate, who rendered in the language of signs the official Junior NAD poem, "The Junior NAD Tree," authored while in school by her former schoolmate, Joseph Castrovano, now a Preparatory student at the college. Patty was beautiful to watch and the memory of her performance will live long in the minds of those present.

Dr. Merrill gave a few remarks, welcoming the group to the college and stressing the importance of the development of a different kind of leadership in our troubled country today.

Robert Lankenau, National Association of the Deaf president, commented on the pressing need for better adult-youth relations in accomplishing the ultimate goals of the deaf people of America.

A few words were also given by SBG President John Levesque, Gallaudet Junior NAD Sponsor Joyanne Rasmus and the Junior NAD Director Frank R. Turk, who, in general, pointed out the possible consequences to be derived from the convention experiences.

Art Talent Contest

Thirteen categories were represented in the art talent contest. Faculty members of the college's art department, Betty Miller, Deborah Sonnenstrahl and Alfred Corte, selected the 1970 winners: Chalk painting, New Jersey; crayola painting, St. Mary's of Buffalo; oil painting, Kansas; pencil painting, Texas; watercolor painting, Kansas; ink painting, New Jersey; handicrafts, Riverside; dressmaking,

Kentucky; photography, St. Mary's; needlework, Wisconsin; and juggle, Iowa. Further details will appear in the convention proceedings.

Sponsors Meeting

Junior NAD sponsors met as often as necessary during the week, dealing primarily with the immediate and particular problems of the national organization. One meeting was devoted entirely to the summertime deaf youth development camp, its fundamental purposes and how the funds might be raised to send representatives there.

'The Star-Spangled Banner' Contest

Three finalists competed in "The Star-Spangled Banner" reciting contest, Berkeley's Ella Mae Lentz, Louisiana's Leroy Terrio and New Jersey's Deborah Dalzel, all highly and evenly talented in this special category. The winner, Terrio, used the fingerspelling method with a political campaign hat in his idle hand for the sake of a balanced presentation. He repeated the performance at the awards banquet Saturday evening, opening the occasion that brought the five-day program to a successful conclusion. A special note should be made here of the fact that all of the three contestants used different methods of communication. Lentz employed total communication with strong emphasis on the language of signs; Dalzel used total communication, slanted toward the oral presentation.

Workshop Sessions

Especially well received throughout the convention were the workshop sessions, involving a mixture of professional and non-professional adults and students from Gallaudet College, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Delgado College and schools for the deaf. They were divided into six groups of equal number, each carrying a different topic. The topics and their basic purposes are listed and explained herewith: 1) "How to Utilize Your Workshop Experiences,"—the purpose of which was to discuss or suggest the ideal ways in which the delegates' experiences during the convention might be explained, described or illustrated upon their return to school such as bulletin board display, assembly program presentation, report presented to a PTA group and so forth. 2) "Immediate and Particular Needs of the Deaf,"—the purpose: to discuss or reveal the basic difficulties which have been especially responsible for their inability to compete on equal terms with their hearing peers in various ways. Their ideas and suggestions would be used to help the school administration to better understand the factors involved in your learning difficulties. 3) "Adult-Youth Relations,"—the purpose: to discuss the problems that have been responsible for the failure of deaf adults and deaf youngsters to establish desirable organizational relations, why they question others' motives, methods, resistance to change and leadership quality. 4) "Evaluation of the Junior NAD Program,"—the purpose: to evaluate the entire Junior NAD program as it stands right now. Is it accomplishing the things it is



MISS JUNIOR NAD FINALISTS—Left to right: Sharon McMunn, Missouri, Margaret Schroeder, Texas, Janice Wagner, Tennessee, Sherry Bravin, New York, and Doreen Sawhill, Iowa. Thirteen-year-old Miss Sawhill captured the laurels with her rendition of "To Fill the World with Love."

supposed to accomplish? Is it too big or does it need additional programs? Are its goals consistent with the immediate and particular needs of the students? What should be eliminated or what should be added? 5) "Deafness and Minority Group Dynamics,"—the purpose: to discuss our basic responsibilities and obligations as members of a minority group. 6) "Developing Your Capacities for Community Effectiveness,"—the purpose: to discuss our basic responsibilities as members of the community at large and the active roles we could play in making contributions to its total growth.

Office Takeovers

An unusual and thrilling opportunity was experienced by five lucky school delegates, Eric Davis, Wisconsin; Sue Chapman, Texas; Ella Mae Lentz, Berkeley; John Tracey, Riverside; and Marla Hatrak, Indiana, during the "Takeover Afternoon" program. Selected on basis of their outstanding contributions to their schools, they "reigned supreme" over the five key positions that have a direct bearing on the advancement of the deaf people of America—the policymaking positions that directly or indirectly affect the nation's programs of or for the deaf. Their "VIP" terms lasted two hours.

Dethroning Dr. Merrill as the president of Gallaudet College was Davis, who managed to take in a few "letters" and "interviews" with students, not long enough to turn the college upside down. Chapman replaced Mrs. Lee Katz, administrative assistant to Mervin D. Garretson, executive director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. Lentz took over the chair of the executive secretary of the NAD, demoting Frederick C. Schreiber. Tracey had Dr. Boyce R. Williams' job as the chief of the Communications Disorders Branch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The fifth position, Patria Forsythe's as the executive secretary of the National Advisory

Committee on Education of the Deaf, was held down by Hatrak.

U.S. Senate Caucus Room

Another highlight of the day was that of meeting and getting acquainted with congressmen and senators from delegates' states in the Senate Caucus Room of the Old Senate building. Refreshments were served and it was a most impressive reception for all who attended. Pictures of delegates with senators or congressmen were taken and sent to hometown papers.

Talent Contest Eliminations

The panel of judges for the talent contest eliminations were none other than the National Theatre of the Deaf's qualified trio of Mary Beth Miller, Pat Graybill and Bill Rhys. To quote one of them: "They have such an amazing array of talent!" in reference to the young performers, sixty of them. Thirty-four vied for the coveted Miss Junior NAD and Junior NAD Youth of the Year honors. The three NTD judges were assisted by another trio of theatrical fame, Gilbert Eastman, Judy Templin and Michael Detmold, who staff the college's Department of Drama.

Announced at the banquet, the award winners were: song, Margaret Schroeder, Texas; dancing, Barbara Goettsch, Iowa; pantomime, Deborah McKeeney, Michigan; poetry reciting, Janice Wagner, Tennessee; and storytelling, Gary Theiler, Nebraska.

Luncheon with Greek Organization

Sponsored collectively by the college's five Greek organizations, the Kappa Gamma, Alpha Sigma Pi and Theta Nu Tu fraternities and Phi Kappa Zeta and Delta Epsilon sororities, the delegates were luncheon guests of the members and took in a fine talk given by Jack Gannon, Gallaudet College, director of alumni relations. Brief speeches were given by Fanny Yeh of the Phi Kappa Zeta, Paul



JUNIOR NAD KFF AWARD RECIPIENT Patria Forsythe is shown interpreting Senator Warren Magnuson's remarks for students from the Washington State School for the Deaf at the Senate Caucus reception during the Junior NAD convention last spring. Pictured above, left to right, are Christine Collins, Senator Magnuson, Donald Tussey, Mrs. Forsythe and Paul McComb.

McComb, Kappa Gamma, Clifton Carbin, Alpha Sigma Pi, Michelle Craig, Delta Epsilon and Frederick Orr, Theta Nu Tu, explaining their groups' purposes.

K-9 Corps Demonstration

Arranged by members of the Kendall School Junior NAD, a K-9 Corps demonstration took place at the football field, courtesy of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department. The delegates had the opportunity to witness firsthand how the dogs were trained to attack criminals and related techniques.

Deborah Ware, 14-year-old president of the Kendall chapter, explained that this was a typical project that all chapters could undertake for their schools. It is hoped that the demonstration will encourage the student members to sponsor similar events at their schools.

Don G. Pettingill

Don G. Pettingill, coordinator of services for the deaf, Seattle Speech and Hearing Center, was a special speaker at the Auditorium. A great friend of student involvement and an advocate of total excellence among deaf youth, Pettingill's "Freedom, Upwards or Downwards?" speech had the audience spellbound throughout. A copy of the speech, acclaimed by many as the best ever presented in the Auditorium, can be obtained by writing to Judy Pleskatchek, secretary of the Collegiate NAD, Gallaudet College. The CNAD is the college's version of the Junior NAD.

In appreciation for his many sincere contributions to the Junior NAD program since its inception in 1960, Pettingill was presented with a plaque from the committee members and, as if to convince him that he was not merely a do-gooder, the audience crowded all over him in the lobby after the speech, discussing the fundamentals of life.

The NTD Presentation

The National Theatre of the Deaf "Show" given by Miller, Graybill and

Rhys proved to be beneficial for those endowed with dramatic skills as well as those desiring additional information about the NTD itself as a possible source of their careers. Led by Mary Beth Miller, the spontaneous skits were of impressive quality and the kind that could be repeated by the students in the audience regardless of their existing skills—a real carry-over value.

Heavily placed throughout was emphasis on audience participation, featuring slow-motion tactics, with Graybill and Rhys participating along with the students.

The three NTD stalwarts then sat through the remainder of the evening to judge the contestants for the titles of Miss Junior NAD and Junior NAD Youth of the Year. The fields were narrowed to five finalists each: Miss Junior NAD—

Sherry Bravin, New York; Margaret Schroeder, Texas; Janice Wagner, Tennessee; Sharon McMunn, Missouri; and Doreen Sawhill, Iowa. Junior NAD Youth of the Year—Leland Murray, Indiana; Gary Theiler, Nebraska; Mark Hansen, Texas; Daniel Langholtz, New York; and David Neumann, Idaho.

Sightseeing

At the conclusion of the presentation of the summaries of the workshop sessions, the delegates went on a day-long sightseeing tour of the Nation's Capital, taking in such historic points of interest as Lincoln Memorial, White House and Washington Monument. Crossing the Potomac River from the Lincoln Memorial, the bus caravan continued to Arlington National Cemetery where the delegates saw the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the late President Kennedy's grave and many other graves. A visit was also made to the Nation's Capitol before the tourists returned to the campus.

Banquet

Climaxing the convention was the Awards Banquet held in the Student Union Lounge with 390 guests in attendance. As the delegates, sponsors and invited guests took their places at the tables under a canopy of crepe paper streamers, it was obvious that all were impressed with the decorative talents of the committee. In the background of the platform was an eye-catching design displaying the Junior NAD emblem which was created from paper flowers by a group of Preparatory students. Holding a place of honor were the flower-decorated wrought iron love seats for the thrones of the Miss Junior NAD and her runnersup and the Junior NAD Youth of the Year and his runners-up.

The master of ceremonies was Kathleen Carlsen, a Preparatory student from Riv-



BEAUTIFULLY FRAMED by pretty Fanny Yeh, left, and Charlene Canady, Don G. Pettingill is shown here with the plaque presented to him by the Junior NAD in recognition of his long list of contributions to the deaf youth programs across the country. The jealous, no-competition gentleman looking on is Alan Ander, a Gallaudet junior from New York.

erside. She directed with ease the evening's program, which turned out to be most entertaining.

During the banquet program, the 10 finalists repeated their talents and then were questioned before the judges. The judges found it a difficult task to select the evenly-matched winners, but their final selections met with general approval: Miss Junior NAD, Doreen Sawhill, 13, Iowa, and Junior NAD Youth of the Year, Leland Murray, 17, Indiana. The first runnersup were Sherry Bravin, 16, and Daniel Langholtz, 17, both of New York. The second runnersup were Margaret Schroeder, 18, and Mark Hansen, 16, both of Texas.

Alfred J. Lamb Honored

Award presentations followed with the biggest of them all going to Alfred J. Lamb, superintendent of the Indiana School for the Deaf, for his long list of contributions to the Junior NAD program—the G. Dewey Coats Service Award which is presented biennially to the adult

who during the past two years has contributed the most toward the total growth of the Junior NAD. Lamb originally declined the banquet invitation in favor of pressing administrative duties. A petition with pages of signed names was sent to him begging him to alter his decision and attend the banquet. As soon as he received the petition, he was presented with his plane ticket, compliments of the staff members of his school, which did the trick to the gratitude of all concerned.

All in all, it was a great convention, a great thing to be remembered by the deaf youth of America. It was their project all the way around and they carried it through right from the start to the finish all by themselves. It is something to which they can always point with special pride and something that will do much to inspire them on to greater heights of life—**on their own**. All they needed in the first place was the opportunity—the opportunity to accelerate their total growth through mistakes made while doing the things that affect their lives, mistakes

which, in reality, are their most natural way of learning to live and to become all that they are meant to be.

Gallaudet College is to be commended for this tremendous contribution to the advancement of all deaf people of America. To all connected with it, our most sincere thanks for a job truly well done.

1970 Award Winners

Robert Greenmum Award for Creative Writing: Patsy Hughes, Virginia.

Loy Golladay Award for Essay Writing: Lorna Olsen, Wisconsin.

Robert F. Panara Award for Poetry: Ella Mae Lentz, California.

Helen Muse Award for Fiction: Ernest Burke, Wisconsin.

Robert Walsh Award for Photography: Darwin Dayland, Minnesota.

Byron B. Burnes Leadership Award: Roger Claussen, Delgado College.

Leonard M. Elstad Community Service Award: Delgado College.

Edmund Booth Chapter Service Award: Washington State.



JUNIOR NAD CAMPERS AT SWAN LAKE LODGE—Campers and staff members are all smiles in this group photograph taken during the second Deaf Youth Leadership Camp program, July 23-August 20, 1970, at Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minnesota. The camp director, Gary Olsen, is at the extreme right.



Junior National Association of the Deaf

Promoting the Tomorrow of All the Deaf Youth by Working With the Deaf Youth of Today

Kenneth V. Shaffer, JDA Executive Editor, 3320 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Va. 22042

Jr. NAD Camp Featured In Local Newspaper

The 1970 summer camp of the Jr. NAD made front page news for the Hibbing (Minn.) Daily Tribune as interest was taken in the activity generated by the initial construction and organization of the camp on newly-purchased property on Swan Lake in Pengilly by the Jr. NAD for a permanent camp site.

The June 17 issue reports on an interview with Frank Turk, Jr. NAD director, who explains the purposes of the camp as being a place "where deaf youngsters can become self-directed, self-reliant citizens through their operation of the camp plus association with successful deaf adults. The one special feature of this program is the youngsters' exposure to a select group of the nation's successful adults whose life patterns they will inevitably follow. This can mean a world of difference in their motivation to develop into the persons they are meant to be." Mr. Turk was quoted as also wanting the deaf youngsters to learn to associate freely and naturally with the non-deaf.

Note was made of the fact that Turk was born and reared in Hibbing and that he selected the Swan Lake site with the knowledge that his Hibbing relatives and friends would all "pitch in" and help to start the camp.

Plans are for 18 buildings to be erected for the camp. Now under construction are a central activities building and a bath house and sauna. Construction of 10 cabins, each with a capacity of eight campers, is planned for next year. The architect firm of Jyring & Whiteman volunteered its services in laying out building arrangements.

Silent Voices Off The Press

Silent Voices, second Literary Issue of the JUNIOR DEAF AMERICAN, went off the press sometime during the summer. Compiled and published as a result of the efforts of Judith Bravin, national cultural affairs chairman of the Jr. NAD, and Judith Tingley, English instructor at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the publication contains work of a varied nature submitted by students of schools for the deaf across the country.

The typography, composition and printing were done at the NTID in Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. Tingley's class in journalism also rendered invaluable assistance in the compilation process. Copies can be had by writing to the Jr. NAD Headquarters, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C. 20002.

On August 21, the Hibbing paper featured the close of camp and the banquet and awards program which took place in the camp's dining room and activities building. Comprising the more than 200 persons attending the banquet were the campers from 22 states, parents of the campers and friends of the new camp program on Swan Lake.

A touch of interest in the article was the fact pointed out that the program was conducted in signs "with interpretation for the 'handicapped'—those who couldn't understand sign language." Principal speaker was Mervin D. Garretson, Washington, D.C., who was recently appointed principal of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf which opens this fall on Kendall Green, serving a five-state area surrounding Washington, D.C.

Sherri Bravin, New York, presided as toastmistress and the speaker was introduced by Michelle Judd from Indiana. At the conclusion of the program awards were presented.

(Editor's note: A full report of the Jr. NAD camp program will be printed in a forthcoming issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.)

Delgado College Enrolls 33 In 1970-71 Preparatory Class

Thirty-three students make up the largest preparatory class to enter the Delgado College Academic and Vocational Education Program for the Deaf in its third year of operation in New Orleans. A total of nearly seventy deaf students was enrolled in the program when advanced students returned.

The Delgado College Academic and Vocational Education Program for the Deaf was the first of three regional programs for the deaf in the United States. Other programs are located at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Seattle, Washington. All three are demonstration and research-type programs funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in an attempt to show that deaf students can successfully attend the same classes conducted for those with normal hearing.

Twelve students are from Louisiana, six students from Indiana, three from South Carolina, two each from Missouri and Virginia, and one each from the following states for a total of thirteen states represented by the new students: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and New York.

Laramie And Rasmus Named Keepers Of The Flame

Celia May Laramie, Utah, and Joyanne K. Rasmus, California, 1970 graduates of Gallaudet College, were awarded the Jr. NAD's version of Keepers of the Flame of the Future at the second annual Deaf Youth Leadership Camp Banquet and Award Night held in the camp mess hall in Pengilly, Minnesota, on August 20. This coveted KFF is given in recognition of exceptional service to the deaf youth of America.

Miss Laramie is best remembered for her role as general chairman of the second biennial JNAD convention held on the Gallaudet campus April 15-19, 1970. She directed the various convention committees of the past academic year's Preparatory Class which hosted approximately 200 student delegates and faculty sponsors. Although the job was demanding in and by itself, she led the convention program to the grand success that it was.

Miss Rasmus served with rare ability as the student director, or head sponsor, of the Jr. NAD at Gallaudet, attending to her numerous duties and responsibilities with the efficiency of a born leader. As one Jr. NAD observer commented: "She was a tireless leader who always performed her duties far beyond what was expected of her. She didn't care who got the credit nor whose job it was to perform the task so long as it was performed for the sake of making things better."

Other KFF recipients: Alfred J. Lamb, Patria G. Forsythe, Robert Frisina, Edward C. Merrill, Frederick Schreiber and Don G. Pettingill.

Raymond T. Grayson

Raymond T. Grayson, 69, of Terrace Park, Ohio, passed away on September 8, 1970. A retired Cincinnati printer, he was the son of the late Frank Y. Grayson, baseball writer on the old Cincinnati Times-Star. He attended the Ohio School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College.

Mr. Grayson was active in the Ohio Deaf Motorists Association, the Ohio Association of the Deaf and the Cincinnati Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. For 25 years he was a trustee of the Ohio Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf at Westerville, in addition to being active in Methodist Church work with the deaf.

Burial was in Greenlawn Cemetery, Milford, Ohio. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Edna Grayson; a daughter, Mrs. Jean Roche; a sister, Mrs. M. C. Boozé, and one grandchild.



Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Under a streamer in the Riverside (Calif.) Daily Enterprise, "If you live in a city, you're slowly going deaf," Dennis Tristram opens with:

Contemporary music fans who immerse themselves in seas of amplified sounds so loud scientists have reported hearing losses may not be so foolhardy as some would declare.

They are at least taking a chance on losing their hearing in a way that is enjoyable to them.

(That so? say I. Like taking grass, man?)

* * *

A newspaper clipping from Flo G. Grossinger, New York. Source not stated:

The Ground Floor's Manny Zwaaf claims he was approached by a panhandler with one of those cards around his neck stating that he is deaf and dumb. Manny dug in his pockets but could find only seven cents in change which he proffered. "Cheapskate!" said the mute loudly. "I thought you couldn't talk," said Manny. "I couldn't," said the bum, "but doctors told me I could be cured by a shock. Getting seven cents is a shock."

* * *

Maybe this does not belong in this column! This ringing in one's ears—what I called "head noises!" In "Boner's Ark" cartoon strip, the aardvark complains, he tells the doc (gander) he "keeps getting this ringing in my ears," but doc "gives me an unlisted number."

* * *

In a syndicated newspaper column, "Dirty bird," Cartoonist Mauldin depicted a jet plane as a crow, jetting and polluting the air, and its long bill breaking the sound barrier doing havoc with property within its environment, and causing "ear" pollution.

* * *

The Vernon Bircks, Hemet, California, sent a clipping taken from the L.A. Examiner:

NO HANDS, PLEASE

The London Daily Mirror quoted a sign it said was posted near a power station in Ireland saying: "To touch these overhead cables means instant death. Offenders will be prosecuted."

* * *

This from Bob Swain, Jr., Stamford, Connecticut, who lifted it from Modern Medicine:

A physician said:

I had prepared a deaf lady, who was a lipreader, for an intravenous injection by applying a tourniquet, then instructed her to "make a fist." Imagine my surprise when she stuck out her tongue at me and "made a face."

In Look's "World of Leo Rosten," some months ago, were some cliché-crushers—among which we found one: "Speech is silver; silence is golden," which Leo altered and included among what he is pleased to call "Poor Rosten's Almanac."

Says he: My Almanac injects a note of stern realism into the bromide: "Silence, if practiced long enough, will leave you without anyone to talk to."

* * *

Some generous soul in New York (I looked in vain for his or her identity) sent me a clipping scissored out of Time magazine, mentioning scholars speculating on causes of Beethoven's deafness.

"My hearing grows worse and worse," Beethoven wrote in 1801. "A medical ass prescribed tea for my ear."

* * *

Now for a special treat from Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, New York, humor item collector, par excellence, who sent all the rest of anecdotes to follow in this Humor page today:

* * *

During a dinner party, Frederick Townsend Martin related to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, society leader and wit, that he had spent the afternoon bringing cheer to the inmates of an asylum for the blind and at the close of an inspirational address he asked them whether they preferred blindness or deafness, "and," concluded Martin, "they were unanimous in choosing blindness."

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. Fish, "after hearing you talk for an hour?"—Sense of Humor by Potter.

* * *

A doctor called to examine the wife of a deaf mountaineer, said to the husband when he was leaving, "Your wife is pregnant."

"What?" said the mountaineer.

"Your wife is pregnant," shouted the doctor, and again screamed, "She is going to have a baby."

The mountaineer took a pinch of snuff, and said to the doctor, "I ain't surprised. She's had every opportunity."—The Modern Handbook of Humor, R. L. Woods.

* * *

A retailer was overstocked with television sets at a time when new models were coming on the market. How to sell these suddenly outdated sets was a serious question. Finally the retailer hired a salesman and equipped him with a hearing aid. Then the boss moved his desk to a balcony overlooking the salesroom. When a customer came in to look at television sets, the salesman would fiddle with his hearing aid, call up to the boss on the balcony, "How much is this set?"

The boss would lean over the railing and call down, "It's just been reduced; it's \$340."

The clerk would look a little uncertain, nod to the customer, fool with the hearing aid, and then say "It's \$240, I think that's what he said." Before long all the old model television sets were sold.

"Remember," said the boss to the salesman, "you cannot cheat an honest man."—Sense of Humor by Potter.

* * *

(Here's one attributed to FDR, somewhat changed going the rounds):

Introducing the newly-elected deacon of the church to her father, a young girl said, "Father, this is the new deacon." Her father exclaimed in surprise, "New Dealer." "No, no," she explained, "Not a New Dealer, a new deacon. He's the son of a bishop." Her father nodded sadly and said, "They all are."—For Benefit of Clergy, Beulah Collins.

* * *

A deaf clergyman directed the clerk to give out a notice in the church about some new hymn books. But the clerk first made another announcement: "All those who have infants they wish to have baptized, please send in their names at once."

The deaf clergyman supposing the clerk was speaking about the hymn books, stepped forward and said, "For the benefit of those who haven't any, they may be obtained from me any day between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.; the ordinary ones cost twenty-five cents and the ones with red backs are thirty-five cents each.—Collected by Beulah Collins.

* * *

A group of deaf mutes in a cocktail lounge were animatedly using sign language. The owner made them leave.

"Why did you throw them out?" asked a patron.

The owner replied, "If I've told them once, I've told them a hundred times—I don't allow singing in here."—The Best in Offbeat Humor, Paul B. Lowney.

* * *

A man who was a stranger in town was taken to a dance at a deaf and dumb hospital by a doctor friend of his.

"But how on earth can I ask a deaf and dumb girl to dance?" "Just smile and bow to her," explained the doctor, who had done it before. So the young man picked out a pretty girl, smiled and bowed to her, and away they danced. They danced not one dance but three, and he was on the point of asking her for another dance when a stranger approached his fair partner and said: "Darling, when are we going to have another dance? It's been over an hour since I danced with you."

"I don't know, dear," said the girl tenderly. "I don't know how to get away from this deaf and dumb idiot!"—Treasury of Wit & Humor, J. M. Braude.

* * *

A deaf man visited his friend and a dog barked at him like mad. Being unable to hear anything, he said to his friend

after they had exchanged greetings, "Your dog didn't sleep well last night."

"Why do you say that?"

"He looked at me and kept yawning."—
Encyclopedia of Humor, Joey Adams.

* * *

"Can you tell me how to get to Adams Street?"

"What's that, stranger? I'm a little deaf."

"I beg your pardon. I'm deaf, too."

"That's too bad! Now, what was it you wanted?"

"Can you tell me how to get to Adams Street?"

"Sure, you go down this way for four blocks and then turn to your right. It's the third street down."

"That's Adams Street, is it?"

"Oh, no, excuse me, old man, I thought you said Adams Street."

"No, I said Adams Street."

"Never heard of it, sorry, stranger."—
Jokes, Toasts, edited by Lewis, Fayer Copelan.

* * *

Near the end of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Thornton Wilder wrote:

The sun had gone down but Abbess Dana Maria led the way with a lantern down corridor after corridor. Dona Clara saw the old, and the young, the sick and the blind, but most of all she saw the tired bright old woman who was leading her. The abbess stopped and said suddenly: "I can't help thinking that something could be done for the deaf and dumb. It seems to me that some patient person could . . . could study out a language for them. You know there are hundreds and hundreds in Peru. Do you remember whether anyone in Spain has a way for them? Well some day they will."

Golden West College Inaugurates Programs For Los Angeles Area Hearing Impaired

This fall, Golden West College of Huntington Beach, California, is offering a personal and educational experience to the deaf and hard of hearing. As the program is now developed, the college is offering remedial work, counseling and testing. Notetakers and interpreters (both oral and simultaneous) are provided. Credentialed special education teachers provide tutoring. Future plans include adult evening classes, lipreading classes, communication and interpreting classes. For those who would like to improve their speech, referrals will be made to qualified speech therapists. The emphasis will be to integrate the students with their hearing classmates.

Although students will enroll at Golden West College, they may take courses concurrently at Orange Coast College. In addition to providing a service to stu-

dents, the staff of the deaf and hard of hearing program is available as a community resource to anyone who may have questions or concerns regarding the deaf and hard of hearing.

Golden West College is a public community college of the Orange Coast Junior College District. Established in 1966, GWC is located in West Orange County approximately ten miles from Long Beach. This program is open to all hearing impaired persons, with or without a high school diploma, living in the Orange and Los Angeles County areas.

A student can 1) elect to take a short-term course of study (9 weeks), 2) enroll in a terminal vocational program (two years), or 3) select a transfer program to a four-year college. Adult evening classes are being formulated.

Deaf Bowler Wins Santa Fe Award

At an April meeting of the Santa Fe Bowling Association in Santa Fe, New Mexico, a deaf man was elected Bowler of the Year for the 1969-70 season. Trinidad Romero, a deaf employee at the Coronado Lanes in Santa Fe, won out over several other candidates for the coveted honor. As far as it is known, this is the first time that a deaf bowler won the annually granted award in Santa Fe. (How many other deaf bowling personalities have won the same kind of honor in other cities?)

Trinidad Romero, or Trini, as he is more popularly known, has been employed at the Coronado Lanes for about 12 years. Trini maintains the maple

lanes besides doing other chores. Trini bowled in seven leagues during the season. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, slender, and wiry. His pleasant disposition off the approaches captivates many of the bowling patrons. On the approaches he is all business.

Trini has a career high series of 697 and a career high game of 279. These scores were set within the past two years. Trini's bowling averages rarely dipped below 170. A large plaque marking the award and a bowling shirt were presented to the deaf bowler at the Santa Fe Bowling Association's April meeting. — Robert Clingenpeel.

TO NANETTE WITH LOVE

Some people spend their worldly days
In pursuit of fame
Or skill in art.

Some seek to glorify their name
With success in the money mart
And some
A very, very few
Follow their heart.

Because you understand
You have become our champion and
star.
People have learned about us
Wherever you are.

Your hands have showed
Our language to be
Not only a way to teach,
A way to learn,
But a way to reach
The heart of man.

—Eric Malzkuhn

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The DEAF American

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For All The Deaf"
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert O. Lankenau, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

There has long been a question in the back of my mind in regards to how many of our Cooperating Member state associations enjoy tax exemption status.

By meeting the many requirements of the Internal Revenue Service for non-profit organizations, it is possible to acquire tax exemption.

Quite often it will be found that constitutions and bylaws must be changed—some may require drastic revisions, others only minor changes.

To me, it seems that to gain this status would be quite helpful and profitable because individuals that make cash donations along with other forms of contributions may deduct these on their yearly income tax report. This includes expenses of services to an organization, I believe.

Mind you, it is not a simple task to acquire this status and often it takes the help of legal counsel to reach the goal.

Once it is acquired, accurate records must be kept and yearly reports must be made to the IRS in order to continue receiving this coveted position.

I think your NAD could coordinate reports from those states now having it and could be of some help to those states who desire it.

Any of you who are interested could write the NAD Home Office and we could attempt to take the necessary steps to help it become a reality. Perhaps some states may have reasons for not wanting it. We would like to know why and compile a complete record for possible consideration at our next convention in Miami Beach in 1972.

Some of you may even be interested in doing it NOW, and if so, we could all learn by knowing what successful states have been through.

For instance, has exemption been acquired by individual efforts? By the combined efforts of a lawyer and individuals? How much was spent to gain the exemption? How long did it take? What benefits, if any, have been realized? Many other factors lend themselves to the overall picture.

It's up to you though, without your cooperation nothing can be done. Hence, let's start the ball rolling to see how we stand at present, who wants to try it? Who has a desire to know more about the possibilities?

Start your letters rolling to the Home

NAD Executive Board Meeting

Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis

Saturday, August 1, 1970

The meeting was called to order at 4:05 p.m. by President Lankenau. All members, including those newly-elected, were present.

The Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, Jess M. Smith, proposed, as required by the NAD Bylaws, the following salary schedule for the 1970-72 fiscal years:

1970-71	
Editor's Salary	\$300 per month
Circulation Manager	35 per month
Editorial Assistant	50 per month
Make-up Assistant	15 per month

1971-72	
Editor's Salary	\$325 per month
Circulation Manager	40 per month
Editorial Assistant	50 per month
Make-up Assistant	15 per month

(Starting dates for Editorial Assistant and Make-up Assistant are indefinite.) The salaries proposed were included in a budget submitted to and approved by the Ways and Means Committee at the 30th Biennial Convention of the NAD.

The salary schedule was adopted on a motion by Frank Turk (White).

Skinner (White) moved that the Executive Board present a gift to Arthur Norris

Office and if enough are interested we may be able to do something.

For some time, I have been explaining in this column the problems of our aged deaf. I have pointed out that there may be ways in which your association (both national and state) could uplift the status of these people, and have tried to encourage some action be taken.

With a recent meeting of interested parties, which was exploratory in nature, and which was held at our Home Office on September 26, 1970, I now feel initial steps have been taken in the right direction. You will hear more about this in the near future and, possibly, some good will come of it.

I lost an old friend recently in the passing of David W. Wilson, Jr. In fact, we all lost a good friend in having the good Lord take him from this earth.

Dave would not have liked for me to get sentimental here because he was a "down to the earth" man who let the chips fall where they may.

Suffice to say, Dave was instrumental in getting me interested and highly involved in the work of the NAD and for this I am extremely grateful and want it known that I treasured his friendship and the close relationship involved all these years we had, working together for the good of the NAD and towards the strengthening of the Ohio Association of the Deaf, Inc. He will be missed.—Lanky.

as a token of appreciation for the valuable assistance he provided the Home Office during Mr. Schreiber's illness. Smith (Propp) amended the motion to provide a KFF award rather than a gift. The motion as amended carried unanimously.

President Lankenau discussed some of the duties of committee chairmen. Mr. Allen suggested that this was an administrative function which did not require Board deliberation. The President agreed and the meeting moved on the problem of selecting a COSD representative to replace Mr. Smith whose term is expiring. Since no other Board Member is presently able to carry out this responsibility, Mr. Smith agreed to serve another term as one of our COSD representatives with the understanding that he could be replaced by another member at any given time. Approval for this was unanimous.

On a motion by Smith (White) the Executive Board agreed to co-sponsor the 1972 annual COSD Forum. Approval was unanimous.

The next item on the agenda was to hear Harold Russell and an Aetna associate describe the Aetna proposal for hospitalization and major medical insurance. A lengthy question-and-answer session followed. A number of points were clarified, but the main concern was over the fact that the proposal called for a special rate for hearing impaired applicants. Mr. Al Van Nevel, as NAD consultant, was not sure that this was the best possible deal. There was also some concern over certain exclusions and over the problem of determining the prime carrier. Rates were impossible to compare because each policy will be individually underwritten. More research needs to be done on factors affecting insurability and the actual need for this type of insurance. The Aetna representatives sincerely believe that their company has come up with a good plan, but some problems do need to be ironed out. To that purpose Smith (Sanderson) moved that the insurance proposal from Aetna be referred to the Insurance Committee which will report back to the Board. The motion carried. The Board voted to thank the Aetna representatives for their effort and to convey to them the fact that the NAD is genuinely interested in this type of service to its members.

The minutes of the Sunday (July 26) Board meeting were reviewed and approved with minor corrections.

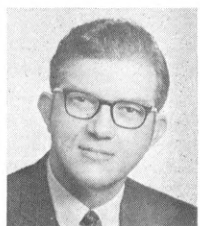
Pimentel (Turk) moved that the salary of the Executive Secretary for this fiscal year (May 1, 1970, to April 30, 1971) be increased to \$19,960. This is comparable,

according to Mr. Pimentel, to the GS-14 level in Federal government service. The motion carried without opposition.

The Board then invited Mr. Herb Schreiber to discuss co-sponsoring tours with his travel agency. Valuable information was exchanged and the result was a motion by Pimentel (Turk) that we accept Herbtours as our official NAD tour agency on the condition that a satisfactory contract signed by that agency guaranteeing all agency conditions of this proposed tour. Allen (Claveau) amended the motion, adding the words "subject to the approval of our attorney." The motion as amended carried with Gordon Allen opposing.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m. with the understanding that the new Board Members would take their oath during the Grand Ball.

Respectfully submitted,
George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

September was another busy month for the Home Office. For a beginning there was the Ad Hoc Consumer Committee meeting for the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped which saw more than 18 deaf people from all parts of the country evaluating and studying BEH programs in an effort to recommend improvements more in keeping with what the deaf people of the country would like. This report will be published in full in THE DEAF AMERICAN in the near future, so be sure to watch for it. Involved with this meeting were the Executive Secretary, Sign Language Director Terrence O'Rourke (who did all the work), RID Director Albert T. Pimentel, Mrs. Virginia Lewis, Miss Loraine DiPietro, Mrs. Rita Dodson and Miss Joy York from the Home Office staff. This, of course, left the Home Office somewhat understaffed for the week in which this activity took place.

Following that meeting, there was a meeting of a special Census committee working on the problem of locating the black deaf population of the United States. Dr. Schein came down from New York for this meeting, and planning and carrying out of the activity involved Peter Ries, Willis Mann, Janet Patchen, Glenda Ennis, Elaine Hirsch, Mrs. Lewis and all of the Census staff. It is hoped a report on this meeting will also be printed in THE DEAF AMERICAN in the near future.

No sooner than these meetings were completed than the office had to prepare for the board meeting of the Coun-

cil of Organizations Serving the Deaf. First there was a meeting of the Legal Rights Section of the COSD, at which both the Executive Secretary and RID Director Pimentel took part. The Legal Rights committee met on both Thursday night and Friday morning. Friday evening the Executive Secretary represented NAD representative Smith at the COSD board meeting. Mr. Smith arrived at the wee small hour of 4:00 a.m. in order to be part of the Saturday meeting. The Executive Secretary and Editor Smith met at 6:30 a.m. in the Home Office to discuss programs for THE DEAF AMERICAN for the coming year. Then Mr. Smith left for the COSD meeting and the Executive Secretary made ready for a pre-planning conference meeting in the office on problems of the aged deaf. This meeting was sponsored by the Research Center at New York University under the direction of Dr. Schein—it involved not only the staff of NYU but also the NAD Research and Development Committee, Gallaudet College and the National Homes for the Aged Deaf which was represented by Dr. James Flood of Ohio.

While all this was going on, the office was engaged in getting ready to submit its new grant application for the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. This was due October 1, and the RID staff was pounding away diligently so that we would be ready on schedule. The new application calls for a five-year grant and will be evaluated next February.

Also concurrent with all the foregoing activities were preparations for the testimonial dinner commemorating 25 years of outstanding service to the deaf people by Dr. Boyce R. Williams. Nothing more will be said about this because undoubtedly the affair will be fully covered in the DA. However, the Home Office was heavily involved in the mechanics of this program since it is our members who have derived the most benefit from Dr. Williams' dedicated services to advancing opportunities for deaf people.

At the same time, Miss Janet Patchen, a Census staff member, was entering the sacred institution known as Holy Matrimony. Miss Patchen took her vows to "Love, Honor and Cherish" Richard Barber on September 26, the same day as the Williams dinner. As this is being written she is still on her honeymoon, but will be back with us before this sees print. We wish her and her husband all the joys and blessings that marriage can bring.

The Home Office has also established an agreement to do reprint work for the **American Annals of the Deaf**. While we do not have the capacity to do printing as such, our 360 A. B. Dick offset press is quite capable of handling reprint work and to that end we have purchased a new Eliminator II platemaker to facilitate reprints of the various articles that have appeared not only in the **Annals**, but also in THE DEAF AMERICAN itself.

To keep things from becoming boring, we are also in the midst of a thorough audit of our accounts. The accounting

firm of Thompson and Belloff has been engaged to carry out this important task and has been working on our books and records for a few weeks now preparing a thorough audit of our books. This has not been done for several years. That is, according to the bylaws our books are audited by a CPA every two years, but these audits do not include checking the bills and the actual expenditures against the records. This time, this is also being done and when we are finished we shall have one of the most comprehensive audits the NAD has ever had. While our final report for the 1968-70 fiscal period is not yet ready to be published, according to Mr. Belloff the audited report will drastically change our report which was submitted to the convention. Fortunately, it will change it from a minus account to a plus one which means that instead of a deficit for the last fiscal year, we will come through with a small surplus again.

Another activity undertaken by the Home Office during this period was the showing of foreign language movies in conjunction with the COSD and through the generous cooperation of Roth's Theaters of the Washington area. Through the kindness of Roth's and Lou Hart, who is director of their public relations office, the NAD and COSD jointly sponsored a foreign language movie at Roth's Parkway I. This was on September 15, 1970. Due to the lack of publicity, the film was sparsely attended but still 160 people took it in. This netted the NAD approximately \$100. What is more important, however, is that the program will continue and the NAD/COSD combination will contribute their bit to the local community by making the proceeds of every other showing available to local organizations. On October 13 the proceeds will go to the Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf; the November 24 showing will benefit the Deaf Telecommunicators of Greater Washington and subsequent shows will help support the activities of other organizations in the area. This is one way we can show our appreciation for the support we have been getting from local residents.

THE HOME OFFICE has also instituted a new group insurance plan for its employees. This plan is much more liberal than the one we have had for the past several years and covers not only hospitalization but also life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, disability income and major medical coverage. The new plan will pay all hospital expenses up to \$3,000 per individual. Excessive charges over that figure will be covered by the major medical portion of the insurance while medical expenses outside the hospital are covered by an 80% insurance program after a \$100 deductible. That is, after an employee has spent \$100 in medical bills outside the hospital the insurance plan will pay 80% of the remainder. This is an excellent plan and while all employees contribute to it, the NAD has been and will continue to pay 75% of the cost of insurance for the individual employee. We believe the new plan means that our benefits are as good

as any offered by any company in the area and are comparable to those offered by the Federal government itself.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY also had several other assignments to conclude during the past month. He testified before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Education in support of a Bill to make the Kendall School of Gallaudet College into a demonstration school. In addition, he took part in a program in connection with the Mayor's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. During the month of October, the Executive Secretary will attend the annual meeting of the PRWAD in Rochester, New York on October 15. On October 27 he will take part in the Jewish Workshop which is being handled by the National Congress of Jewish Deaf with support from the Rehabilitation Services Administration. All of which makes for a busy time ahead.

WE ARE PLEASED TO NOTE a continued influx of visitors to the Home Office. This is a very gratifying experience because we must reiterate that the NAD office is YOUR office and we not only welcome visitors but actually hope you will come to see how your money is being spent and what it is being spent on. The office is open from 8:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. It is also open on Saturdays by appointment, although the staff, with the exception of the Executive Secretary, is on a five-day week.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Consolidated Monthly Financial Report September 1970

National Association of the Deaf	
Income	
Affiliation	\$ 10.00
Captioned Films	508.40
Contributions	309.15
Convention	25.00
Dividends	146.40
Indirect costs for grants	3,802.25
Inventory	2.50
Membership dues	943.00
Publications:	
"Basic Course in	
"Communications"	\$ 80.75
Fant	1,181.05
Riekehof	113.95
Watson	164.50
"Dictionary of Idioms"	351.44
Others	621.35
Total	2,509.29
Quota payments	
(state associations)	3.00
Reimbursements	3,541.79
Refund	47.61
Jr. NAD	4,568.00
Boyce Williams	
Testimonial Dinner	5,507.50
Total	\$21,923.89
Deaf American	
Advertising	8.00
Deaf American subscriptions	1,852.63
NAD subscriptions	304.00
Single copies	17.00
Total	\$ 2,181.63
Grants	
Total	\$24,500.00
Expenses	
National Association of the Deaf	
Captioned Films	\$ 32.04
Executive Secretary's expenses	41.00
Executive Secretary's salary	1,538.00
F.I.C.A.	84.36
Freight	2.20
Furniture and equipment	6.86
Insurance	67.89
Inventory	148.50
Miscellaneous	101.76
Payroll	2,040.00
Postage	157.78
Professional services	1,000.00
Publications	10.70
Rent	1,400.00
Services rendered	919.92
Supplies	59.50
Telephone	112.62
Refund	15.00
President's expenses	50.00
Jr. NAD	4,469.56
Ad Hoc Consumer Committee	1,587.50
Total	\$13,845.19

David W. Wilson, Jr., Staunch NAD And Ohio Association Supporter, Passes

In Memoriam

The deaf people of Ohio and elsewhere lost a fine champion of their cause recently. Mr. David W. Wilson, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, a son of deaf parents who were graduates of Gallaudet College and whose father taught in the Kentucky School for the Deaf before moving to Akron, passed away on September 4, 1970. He leaves his wife Eleanor, two sons, Jeff and Roger, a daughter, Claire Seiple and husband, and two grandchildren.

"Dave," as we called him, actually was a normal hearing person who was married to a deaf woman and who was so proficient in the use of the language of signs that many deaf thought he was deaf likewise. He often served as interpreter at workshops and other functions where this service was needed.

Dave was the one who spearheaded the founding of the Ohio Association of the Deaf, Inc., and it will continue to remain a monument to his memory. When any of us seemed to waiver during the initial trials and tribulations of founding an association, Dave was the first one to come out with convincing arguments why we should continue to our goal.

He often quoted these words "United we stand, divided we fall," as being especially true of the deaf population.

We are all going to miss Dave and we want to extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family and at the same time give them assurance that what he did in this world is sincerely appreciated and will long be remembered.—R.O.L.

* * *

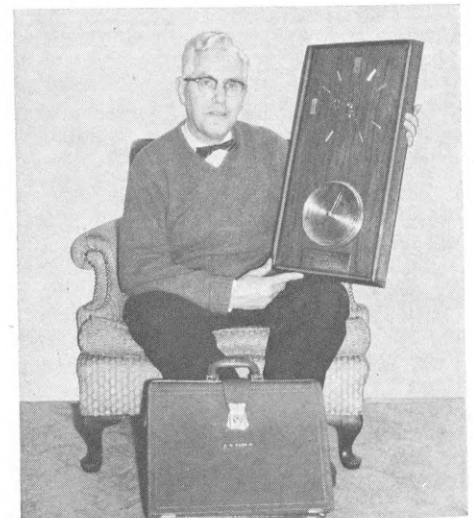
Dr. Byron B. Burnes, President Emeritus, of the National Association of the Deaf, has the following to say about his 18-plus years of association with Dave:

Dave Wilson's passing will be especially regretted by those of us who were associated with him during the years he served the National Association of the Deaf. He was one of the builders of the modern Association.

Some 45 years ago I was a pitcher on the Gallaudet College baseball team and one Saturday we went into Virginia to play the Quantico Marines. I wasn't good enough to face the powerful Marines so I sat out the game in the bullpen and our team took a walloping, anyhow. The train on which we returned to Washington that night was loaded with Marines, all in their dress blues, bound for weekend leave in the Capital.

We discovered that one of the Marines could use the language of signs as well as any of us and we gathered around him and conversed all the way to Washington. He was an interesting talker and his language was a pleasing mixture of Marine Corps toughness and indications of a cultural heritage. His name was David Wilson, USMC. He had been the Quantico centerfielder in the afternoon game but he had not revealed his knowledge of the language of signs in any attempt at conversation during the game. The commanding officer had issued strict orders that members of the team were not to disgrace the Corps by making any foolish gestures in the presence of the deaf players. If Dave had displayed signs of any kind, the Marine brass probably

Deaf American	
Commissions	7.75
F.I.C.A.	14.40
Payroll	335.00
Postage:	
Home Office	\$16.03
2nd class	30.00
Total	46.03
Printing	209.01
Rent	10.00
Telephone	11.23
Travel	6.80
Total	\$ 640.22
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf	
Personnel:	
F.I.C.A.	\$ 81.82
Insurance	60.71
Salary	2,773.80
Total	2,916.33
Postage	72.29
Printing	260.28
Supplies	5.58
Telephone	61.12
Indirect costs	663.12
Total	\$ 3,978.72
Communicative Skills Program	
Personnel:	
Salaries	\$2,175.08
F.I.C.A.	50.83
Benefits	16.59
Total	\$2,242.50
Travel:	
Director	\$ 45.00
Total	45.00
Per Diem:	
Director	140.00
Total	140.00
Other:	
Supplies	1.00
Comm./Shipping	182.65
Administrative Costs	800.00
Total	983.65
Indirect costs	208.89
Total Expenses	\$ 3,620.04
National Census of the Deaf	
Employe benefits:	
Insurance	\$117.50
F.I.C.A.	225.77
Total	\$ 343.27
Payroll	5,701.97
Per diem	486.20
Postage	341.00
Printing	371.00
Professional services:	
Consultants	\$1,100.00
Data processing	481.25
Total	\$1,581.25
Supplies	61.98
Telephone	162.23
Travel	1,602.30
Indirect costs	2,130.24
Total	\$12,781.44
Total Grant Expenses	\$20,380.20



Dave Wilson proudly displays the gifts he received from Ohio friends when he left Akron to live in Chicago a few years ago.

would have construed it as monkeyshining, violation of orders, and conduct unbecoming a member of the United States Marines.

A quarter of a century passed before I saw Dave Wilson again.

We came together again during the early years of my administration as president of the NAD and through the years we worked together I found him a faithful and enthusiastic worker, a capable helper, and a warm friend. We often mentioned that Quantico ball game, and we both regretted the fact that I had not pitched. I will always wonder if I could have thrown a baseball past Dave Wilson's ears.

In the old days the NAD bookkeeping was done by the secretary-treasurer and anyone the membership might elect was capable of recording the transactions of that era, whether or not he was acquainted with accounting procedure. At conventions a committee of auditors was appointed to scan the treasurer's accounts and the auditors themselves seldom were versed in bookkeeping.

As the Association grew, the bookkeeping became more involved and we needed trained hands in the treasurer's office. We decided to have the books audited by a certified public accountant rather than by a committee selected at random from among the members present at a convention. Bob Greenmun, who was secretary-treasurer, was acquainted with Dave Wilson, who had become a certified public accountant, and who was well known for his interest in activities among the deaf. Bob recommended Dave and he was named our official auditor.

Dave set up a new bookkeeping system and we prevailed upon him to keep the books, himself, which he did with professional accuracy and proficiency until the end of my administration in 1964.

Dave was not merely our bookkeeper. He came into the Association at the time we were planning the complete reorganization effected at the Dallas convention and he was intensely interested in the new NAD and its possibilities. He attended conventions and numerous other gatherings of the deaf, urging the people to support their organization. The deaf of Ohio will remember his enthusiastic appeals. His efforts were instrumental in inducing a number of state associations to ratify the realignment proposed by the National Association.

Son of a deaf minister, Dave inherited the platform bearing of an evangelist, evident in all his appearances at conventions, and the gospel he preached was the gospel of the NAD. He enlivened and inspired many a business session with his clear and impressive oratory in the language of signs, punctuated at times with touches of Marine Corps toughness. He converted many a member into an enthusiastic supporter of the cause.

The Association owes Dave Wilson a lasting debt of gratitude. He was not just a friend of the deaf. He was as close as a person can come to being one of us. To me, his passing is a personal loss.—Byron B. Burnes



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE—Mel Carter of Faribault, Minnesota, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at opening ceremonies at the first session of the NAD General Assembly in Minneapolis.



PAUL BUNYAN GAVEL—President Robert O. Lankenau (left) is shown receiving a "miniature" replica of Paul Bunyan's gavel during opening ceremonies at the NAD convention in Minneapolis from Francis Crowe of Duluth, president of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf. NAD Second Vice President Gordon L. Allen turned out the gavel on his lathe. This photograph is probably destined to go down in history as one of the best convention pictures ever—one of the many fine shots made by Walter H. Wettscheck, official convention photographer, who is a highly-regarded member of the Minnesota Conservation Department's public relations staff.



REGISTRATION DESK—Checking membership records in the registration line at the NAD convention in Minneapolis are Robert Lindsey, DEAF AMERICAN circulation manager, and Glenda Davis of the NAD Home Office staff.

CHRISTMAS GIFT SHOPPING LIST

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3. Support the NAD—your organization!

Each gift will be mailed direct to the person it is intended for complete with an appropriate card. Use the order blank below:

	Quantity	Price
DEAF AMERICAN subscription -----	\$4.00	-----
Dictionary of Idioms for the Deaf -----	4.00	-----
Sign Language Books		
Fant's Say It With Hands (plus postage) ----	3.50	-----
Watson's Talk With Your Hands (postpaid) --	5.00	-----
Riekehoff's Talk to the Deaf -----	4.95	-----
LaVera Guillory's Expressive and Receptive Fingerspelling for Hearing Adults -----	1.00	-----
24" x 28" Wall-size Watson manual alphabet charts -----	1.50	-----
3¾" x 6" Watson manual alphabet cards ----	.05	-----
DEAF AMERICAN binders (hold 24 issues) ---	2.50	-----
Key chains (with NAD emblem) -----	2.50	-----
Tape measures (with NAD emblem) -----	1.00	-----
	TOTAL	

National Association of the Deaf
905 Bonifant Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is \$----- for the items checked. Please send to persons listed below with gift card "From -----".

Item Wanted	Send to:	Address	City & State	Zip

Proceedings Of The 30th Biennial Convention Of The National Association Of The Deaf

Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, Minnesota--July 26-August 1, 1970

FIRST SESSION

General Assembly, Monday, July 26

The 30th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was called to order by President Robert O. Lankenau at 8:45 a.m., July 26, 1970, in the Hall of Cities room of Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The invocation was given by the Reverend Lawrence T. Bunde.

After a slight delay during which hotel personnel located an American flag, Mr. Melvin Carter led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. This was followed by a welcome to Minnesota by Mr. Francis Crowe, president of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf. Mr. Crowe's presentation:

"This is the first time in modern history that the Minnesota Association of the Deaf has had the privilege of hosting a national convention. We are going to work very hard to make your visit to Minnesota a very pleasant one. Many years ago, before any of you were born, there was a Minnesota citizen named Paul Bunyan who convened a convention of lumberjacks. Ten thousand lumberjacks attended the convention, and for this momentous occasion Paul Bunyan made himself an axe. The axe had a 10-foot handle and a head that would chop down a six-foot swath. I asked the Minnesota Convention Bureau to find this axe for me. I thought we would be able to use it at this time, but they were unable to locate it. Instead, they found a gavel about half the size of the axe. The handle is at least three feet long, and it has a hammerhead that is about 12 inches high and measures at least 10 inches around. We decided that in place of the Paul Bunyan axe we would present this gavel to the President of the NAD."

An enormous gavel was then presented to President Lankenau who accepted it with the comment that he hoped to use the gavel only twice—to open the convention and to close it. With this brief ceremony the convention was again formally called to order with the "official" gavel.

James Jones, the convention chairman, then presented President Lankenau with a more efficient gavel—a three-cell flashlight—to command and hold the attention of participants in the business sessions of the convention.

President Lankenau then introduced the following convention guests:

Mervin D. Garretson, Director of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf (COSD);

Dr. Ray L. Jones, Director of the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at San Fernando Valley State College;

Harry Baynes, President of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf (AAAD);

Emil Ladner, President of the International Catholic Deaf Association (ICDA);

Edward C. Carney, President of the COSD;

Terrence O'Rourke, Director of the Communications Skills Program for the NAD;

Albert Pimentel, Director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID);

James Jones and Ned Wheeler, Regional Grand Vice Presidents of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf (NFSD);

Jess M. Smith, Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN;

Jack Levesque, President of the Student Body Government of Gallaudet College;

Robert G. Sanderson, Immediate Past President of the NAD;

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the NAD.

With First Vice President Jess Smith presiding, the presentation of state flags then took place. Mr. Smith called Representatives of Cooperating Member (state) associations in alphabetical order to present their state flags, which were then placed in standards flanking the stage.

President Lankenau returned to the chair and introduced additional guests who had arrived in the meantime. They were:

Boyce R. Williams, from the Social and Rehabilitation Services of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare;

Malcolm Norwood, representing Media Services and Captioned Films and who also is president of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association;

Howard Quigley, Executive Secretary of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf.

President Lankenau then reviewed some of the convention procedures. He explained the bicameral nature of the convention and described how the General Assembly and the Council of Representatives functioned in the overall picture. He also reviewed the convention agenda and explained the steps that a bill must take to become a law. He also took the opportunity to emphasize some rules of order that the Chair would enforce during the convention.

The next item on the agenda was the appointment and introduction of convention committees. First to be introduced was Lawrence Leiton, Florida, as chairman of the Credentials Committee. He

was to select his own committee members. Chairman of the Grievance Committee was Leonard Faucett, Jr., Colorado. He, too, was to fill out his committee. Members of the Resolutions Committee were introduced as follows: S. R. Samuelson, Douglas J. N. Burke, Mrs. Boyd Hume, Samuel Block, Mervin Garretson, Robert Anderson, Leon Auerbach, John Spellman and Terrence O'Rourke. The Resolutions Committee was instructed to select a chairman from among its members.

President Lankenau then briefly described the functions of the Credentials Committee, the Grievance Committee and the Resolutions Committee. The Credentials Committee was to report on Tuesday morning on the seating of all Representatives. The Grievance Committee was to serve as an "escape valve" for any member who had a complaint about the convention procedure. The Resolutions Committee was to make its first report during the Thursday session of the General Assembly.

The next item on the convention program was an explanation of the workshop sessions planned for Monday and Tuesday afternoons. Robert G. Sanderson, chairman of the Workshop Program, took the floor and explained that there were to be four workshop sessions, two held concurrently at about 2:30 p.m. on Monday and the other two on Tuesday. The Monday topics were to be "Rehabilitation and Adult-Youth Relations." On Tuesday the topics were to be "Teacher Certification" and "Adult Education." Mr. Sanderson explained that all registered convention guests were invited to attend these workshops, but that anyone having an opinion he wanted voiced should give it to one of the panelists before the workshop sessions began.

A question from the floor (Scribner, Wisconsin) asked the President to clarify the distinction between the Council of Representatives and the General Assembly. Mr. Lankenau again made it clear that the General Assembly was open to anyone wearing a convention badge, but that voice in the Council of Representatives was restricted to officers, Board Members and duly authorized Representatives from Cooperating Member (state) associations. He made it clear that action of the General Assembly was not binding, and that the Council of Representatives, directly or indirectly, must approve all General Assembly action.

At this time the President explained the procedure for introducing bills. Special forms were provided in which all bills submitted to the convention were to be written in triplicate. Bills were to be

numbered in the sequence submitted. After being read to the convention, all bills were to be referred to the appropriate committee. A committee could accept or reject a proposed bill. If rejected by the committee, the author of the bill was privileged to bring it to the floor. Jess Smith (Alice Beardsley) moved that not more than one bill should be written on the forms provided, and, that when a bill contained several items, the items be enumerated so that in discussion a specific item could be referred to as Item 3, Bill 5, etc. The motion carried without any opposition. A short recess was declared so that participants in the meeting could obtain the forms from the Secretary-Treasurer.

Gordon Allen then called the attention of the Chair to the fact that the Order of Georges had not as yet selected a Representative. It was agreed that the Georges would caucus immediately after the meeting and select a Representative. In the absence of Don G. Pettingill, Mr. Allen was asked to chair the caucus.

President Lankenau then presented his official report, as follows:

President's Report

By Robert Lankenau

Two years have passed since our last convention in Las Vegas where many of you still retain pleasant memories of the torrid heat, the wonderful entertainment and the thrills of trying to make a fortune.

These two years have been very short for your President because the activities of your Association were such that your President didn't have time to do much else except keep busy. To be honest, though, your President did sneak out for a game of golf now and then.

Speaking of golf, the news of the death of Mr. Harold Ramger, our late Secretary-Treasurer, was brought to your President on the seventh hole of a golf course, and your President did not finish his game that day because he was so upset. The news of the tragic accident of former Secretary-Treasurer Robert Greenmum was also received during these past two years, as was the death report of Marcus L. Kenner. It seems appropriate that we bow our heads for a moment in respect for these three outstanding men who devoted years of service to the NAD and the deaf. (A moment of silence was then observed.)

It has been your President's aim to help coordinate activities of the various committees by giving the chairmen a suggestion now and then, a little gentle shoving where needed or some praise where due. Without these selfless people your NAD could not function in the manner it is accustomed to. We owe them our deepest gratitude.

Another goal has been to form your Board into a policymaking group whereby we could better bring about the aims and aspirations of the future. To this extent, your President believes there has been some success.

For the first time in the history of the NAD your board met twice between conventions and each time the agenda was filled with work that required us to meet

day and night to the point where each member was exhausted and was happy to return to the comparative calm of his home base.

Your President has made every attempt to represent your organization at state association conventions, national conventions and other affairs when requested. It wasn't easy to prepare speeches, make travel arrangements and schedule days off from work, but it was managed in most cases, and your President must admit that the experience made him grow.

There are a few suggestions your President would like to make in regard to future activities. None is impossible—in fact with your help and the help of our friends, they should become a reality.

We should take every means to encourage our members to register and vote in general elections. Democracy depends on the sound judgment of the voters, and experience has shown that our elected officials listen to registered voters.

An attempt should be made to hold a workshop bringing together deaf and hearing people involved in the care of the aged. We are sadly neglecting this important sector and your President feels sure our elderly people can be of much help to this Association. Let's try to find out ways we can help them to help us.

An honorary board should be appointed, and we should try to have one that can contribute to the well-being of our Association. This type of board can be functional as well as honorary in status.

Government contracts are fine. It is one of the many ways we can serve you, as well as serving the government. However, the income derived from this sort of service is not always going to be available in such sums as we need for the proper conducting of our business. Hence, we should place more emphasis on a larger membership, both Advancing and Cooperating. We believe that strong state associations are going to make a strong national association. Without our membership we are nothing—we are just a hollow shell.

We should continue to give time and effort toward obtaining our own home office building. Right now we are paying around \$16,000 a year to rent our present office space, a sum which could be paying for our own property. Your President knows it isn't as simple as this, but, if we try a little harder, he feels sure that we can find something we could afford, and the pride of owning our own building will surely motivate us enough to make it a reality.

We need a closer working relationship with our state associations to the extent of finding ways to be of service to them. Growing pains have set in, but this does not mean we should neglect our most valuable asset—the members of our Cooperating Member (state) associations. Your help and suggestions are needed here.

Let's continue to see that the deaf people are involved in any and all plans for their welfare. Consumer participation is a must, and we must not allow others

to speak for us, thinking that they know what is good for us, what we need and what we want. Get into the thick of things yourselves on the local, state and national level.

Now, your President would like to touch on a few highlights of the past two years in order to give you a picture of what has happened. Mind you, this is not complete. The various committee chairmen, the officers and the Board have been doing a wonderful job, and it has been a pleasure working along with everyone.

However, your President wants you to know we are at work preparing a manual for state association officers and grassroots leaders with the idea of putting the many years of experience of experts in various lines of endeavor into book form. This will make things easier for those up-and-coming leaders all over the country. This project should be completed within a few more months. Read about it in the Public Relations Committee report.

Your Board has prepared "Guidelines" for the Executive Secretary and for Board Members also. This has been done to help define the various duties expected of our Executive Secretary without conflicting with the duties of other Board Members. It also serves as a policy-making outline enabling our Executive Secretary to function to the best of his ability. It will be subject to changes, additions and corrections, depending on what the people decide at convention time. If any of you are interested in a copy—just write to the Home Office.

Your President has been during the past two years been invited to attend 16 state and national conventions, and he has given speeches at many of them. He also went to five or six workshops and attended around 40-50 other meetings of all kinds. He mailed out 12 board letters of his own and received around 33 board letters from the Home Office. His postage bill for the past two years was \$115.00 and this was coupled with a telephone bill of \$484.27. Quite a bit, I assure you, but that is what it takes to keep the wheels turning. Of course, there were more expenses than this, such as having my wife going along, entertaining and doing other work that was expected of me, but it was not charged to the NAD. Your President enjoyed it all.

The NAD now has around 20 employees with an annual payroll of \$60,000 including benefits, insurance, Social Security, etc. Quite a few of you can recall that a few short years back our entire budget could have been met with the money we are now paying the employees who keep us in business.

The office was well managed by Mr. Arthur Norris and Mr. Al Pimentel when our Executive Secretary was out for an eye operation. Fortunately, Mr. Schreiber's trouble has been corrected, and he is back pushing himself harder than ever. It seems that he doesn't know what it means to go easy. An Assistant to the Executive Secretary should be one of the new Board's first concerns. Permission

for establishing this position has already been voted upon—it is finding the necessary money that is difficult.

Our workshop on Leadership Training in the area of the deaf, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, was considered a large success, and now we must try to conduct similar programs on a regional basis whereby more deaf people can benefit.

The NAD was well represented at the policy meeting of the Rochester Institute of Technology where the deaf are now obtaining technical training of all kinds.

Be sure to voice your sentiments in regard to what you think should be requirements for teachers of the deaf. The chairman of the committee responsible for this is here this week and will be happy to receive suggestions.

The Pan American Conference was not followed up because funds were not available for this work. In addition, lack of detailed information, the agenda and the like were never received. Hence, there were doubts if it would be worth the expense of attendance. We will keep our eyes open though.

Our Cultural Program has expanded by leaps and bounds; the Junior NAD program is likewise very successful, and they have started building their own summer camp. The communications program inserted a series of "how to" articles in THE DEAF AMERICAN as a service to those with TTY's. These articles attempt to simplify the solving of common problems having to do with the upkeep of these machines. Several of the newer committees have been slow in getting started, but your President feels sure that you will be hearing more from them during the next two years. Our Executive Secretary has explained our grant program so it will not be necessary to go into detail here. Your President does want to mention that we are proud of the results so far.

Your President wants to thank all of you who have pitched in to do your share and to encourage those who were a little lax to "get with it" and "do their thing."

Remember, no one is required to serve against his will or better judgment. It is common knowledge that most deaf leaders are overworked as it is, and, if they cannot find time to do a job as it should be done, they should let someone else have the opportunity.

Continued cooperation from all involved in our NAD activities will tend to lead to greater accomplishments in the future, and, as your President said once or twice before, he will again say, "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past."

So, let's get on with the business at hand and try to work out our problems together. Your President is sure that each one of you has something valuable to offer. The sooner we discuss our thoughts, the better for all of us. Help me to help you this week.

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Immediately after the President's Report the General Assembly recessed for a coffee break.

After the recess the meeting was reconvened. Harry Baynes moved that the President's Report be accepted and filed. By general consent this was done.

Harry Baynes (Alice Beardsley) then moved that all the reports that had been printed and distributed be accepted and filed. The motion carried unanimously after it was explained that the reports were accepted for filing only and anyone could still raise questions about them.

The Secretary-Treasurer, on a question from the floor, clarified some misunderstanding about the procedure for submitting bills. It was agreed by general consent that each bill would be read from the floor before being referred to a committee. Gordon Allen (Francis Crowe) moved that any bill brought to the floor must have a second. The motion carried with only two opposing votes. Several questions were answered and it was emphasized that a person submitting a bill should follow it through the committee to which it is assigned. The Chair then listed the various committees to which bills would be referred and the chairman of each of these committees was asked to stand and be recognized.

The President took the opportunity to read several telegrams and communications, as follows:

1. A telegram from the sales manager of the Detroit Hilton: "Best wishes for the 1970 Convention and a warm welcome for 1974," etc.

2. From Thomas Coughlin, Representative from Gallaudet College, a letter:

If possible, we the Gallaudet College students (who are also NAD members), would very much appreciate it if you bring recognition to three of the great leaders on our campus who were killed in an automobile accident a few weeks ago.

We want this to be done in remembrance of their great leadership at Gallaudet College. They are: Andrew Lowitz, age 20; Phil Steimle, age 21; and Rodney Moreland, age 23.

3. From Byron B. Burnes, NAD President Emeritus:

Please express to Representatives and members assembled in Minneapolis my very best wishes for a successful convention and a happy occasion. I have many pleasant memories of mingling with our members at numerous conventions and I deeply regret not being with you this week.

During the past year we have been making plans to move to our new home in the suburbs, and it has so happened that we shall be moving this week. This makes it impossible for us to leave here at this time.

Mrs. Burnes joins me in greetings and best wishes, and we hope to see you all in Miami Beach in 1972.

4. From Edward C. Carney, president of the COSD:

On behalf of the member organizations of this Council, we extend warm greetings and very best wishes to you for a most successful 30th Biennial Meeting of the National Association of the Deaf July 25 in Minneapolis.

So that we may all benefit as fully as possible from the speeches, ideas and deliberations that will emerge from this professional gathering, we ask that each of our member groups receive a copy of your proceedings. A continuing exchange of information is vital to us all as we continue to work together in this complex field.

Again, our wishes for a very productive meeting.

5. A telegram from the campers and staff members of the Deaf Youth Development Camp:

The campers and staff members of the Deaf Youth Leadership Camp wish you all a very successful convention.

After committee chairmen reported on the time and place of their committee meetings, the General Assembly recessed for lunch.

SECOND SESSION

General Assembly, Monday, July 26

The meeting of the General Assembly reconvened at 1:10 p.m. Since the Secretary-Treasurer had not returned from lunch, his position was temporarily filled by Mr. Schreiber. Several announcements were made. The President designated Robert Sanderson as convention parliamentarian.

Francis Crowe (Ned Wheeler) moved that committee reports be filed as received with the understanding that questions could be asked from the floor. The motion carried without opposition. Jess Smith (Ben Medlin) moved that the reports be named in the order that they were filed. The motion also carried. Reports were filed in the following order:

Executive Secretary
Secretary-Treasurer
Law Committee
DEAF AMERICAN
Ways and Means
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf
Jr. NAD
Public Relations
Education Committee
Census
Home Office
Communications
Senior Citizens
Welfare
Legislation
Research and Development
Distinguished Service Award (delayed)
Community Services
International Relations
Communication Skills
Financial Development
Coordination and Expansion
Building Committee
Membership
Civil Service
Cultural

The texts of these reports follow:

Report of the Executive Secretary

By Frederick C. Schreiber

The 1968-70 biennium has been a hectic one. As members will recall, in Las Vegas we reported on many of the improvements which had taken place since the office moved to the Washington area in 1964. Of particular interest was the growth of our Association both in membership and

finances. This growth has continued through the past two years and at about the same rate as before, which is 50% or better. However, it is apparent that the increase in our government grants is also placing considerable strain on our finances and it is projected that while we will continue to grow, there must be some point in time when we will move at a slower pace. Possibly this will come about starting in 1972. If this is so, we shall at least find ourselves with all the necessary equipment and facilities with which to maintain what we have managed to accomplish over the years.

Membership: We are experiencing a steady but not spectacular growth in both regular and advancing memberships. There is considerable evidence that the state associations could look forward to the day when membership procedures in all state associations are uniform. This is to say that not all states now require membership in the NAD as a requisite to membership in the state group. Further, many states specifically indicate the state quota as an "extra" charge item in their membership dues which not only inhibits the growth of the NAD, but also of the state associations themselves. While we are cognizant of the fact that the NAD has no authority or control over the workings of the state associations, we would urge that the states adopt membership dues which will include the NAD quota and be required of all members as an integral part of the dues package. While such a procedure may result in a temporary loss of members, experience has shown that our members will pay whatever is required of them so long as their associations are progressive with a willingness to provide needed services to their membership.

Advancing Members: This area has been purposely neglected in an effort to stimulate growth of the state associations. If the state associations are unable or unwilling to embark on a program of increasing their membership rolls and including all their members in the NAD quota system, it may be desirable for the Home Office to embark on a new membership drive or at least do more to solicit Advancing Members than we have been doing.

Direct Membership Activities: The Home Office has been investigating many programs which might have possible value to our members on an individual basis. Included in these programs are the Credit Card Registration project which was designed largely to overcome the problems of communication in the event one's credit cards are lost or stolen. Due to the relocation of the Home Office, this has received very little attention, but still must rank as an important service which is available to our members.

We have also investigated many insurance programs, particularly health insurance plans, which we hope may be of value to our members. While we are aware that many members have hospitalization insurance through the companies for which they work, there are some advantages in an association plan which

may be of value to everyone. First of all, people change jobs and lose coverage while as long as one remains a member of this association his insurance will remain in force. This is particularly valuable for young people where maternity benefits are concerned as well as to older members. It is hoped that if one such program could get started it might lead to another program which our members would particularly favor—group auto insurance. Efforts in establishing group auto insurance have been made, and the office has continuing contact with a number of companies which are interested in such a proposal. At this time we have made some progress in keeping insurance within reach of our members through several reputable companies including Liberty Mutual and Nationwide, even though we have yet to achieve our goal of a group policy which will cover any and all members of our association.

Travel: While the NAD regularly sponsors an European tour every four years and generally a post-convention tour, there is considerable interest in establishing relationships with a reputable travel agency which would make group travel possible for our members and include the important additions such as interpreter services. More discussion will be carried on in this area, particularly if there is any indication that such a service is desirable on a regular basis.

The Home Office Proper: After almost six years of continuous growth, the NAD is now housed in modern, spacious quarters which are a far cry from the cramped offices we had when the Association moved its headquarters to the Washington area in 1964.

Our present offices take up the entire second floor of 905 Bonifant Street and cover a gross area of more than 4,000 square feet of space. These offices are fully equipped with modern equipment, matched desks, file cabinets, and all the necessary paraphernalia for more than 20 full-time workers. We have almost every piece of business equipment we need to operate an efficient office in the most economical fashion. Needed still, however, is a replacement for our Royaltyper which is now obsolete and, while still running, is only doing so by the grace of Royal McBee technicians who practically live on the premises. A request for a replacement is included in our budget.

The offices, while modern, also need carpeting. To date it has not been possible to find funds for carpets, but the noise level in the office is such that as soon as funds are available carpeting will be purchased.

Staffing: The NAD Home Office is divided into five divisions. Chief of these is the NAD Membership division which is headed by the Executive Secretary and employs such personnel needed to keep the operations of the Association functioning smoothly as well as to integrate our operations with those of the other divisions.

The oldest division is the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. As most members are aware, the RID is actually an

independent organization. Its finances are administered by the NAD, but its director is chosen by the RID Board. Albert T. Pimentel is head of this division which employs two other full-time workers, Miss Lorraine DiPietro, who is our materials specialist, and Miss Rosaline Waring, administrative secretary. The RID also has summer workers who assist in getting out the work of the division.

The third division is our Communicative Skills Program headed by Terrence J. O'Rourke. This division is involved largely in our manual communication programs, but as part of this, also develops additional media in communication which is utilized not only by the association but also by the general public. Examples of the work of the division include the television tapes produced by KERA-TV in Dallas with support from Media Services-Captioned Films for the Deaf; a new sign language book, new drawings, transparencies and slides for use in manual communication, as well as intensive work in conjunction with the Registry of Interpreters in developing programs which will meet the needs of not only beginners in communication, but also lead toward interpreter training in the long run. The program is all embracing and includes involvement in college programs, linguistics, international communication, and other forms of communication beside the language of signs.

The fourth division is the National Census of Deaf Persons. While Dr. Jerome Schein is project director, and Mr. Stanley Bigman is Senior Research Associate, the office section is headed by Mr. Peter Ries. The Census division employs the largest number of workers—eight—in the office, two full-time keypunch operators and several consultants who are on call most of the time. Census personnel varies, but we have many workers coming in and out of our division as the situation warrants. The large Census staff has required a considerable increase in equipment, all of which is property of your association.

The fifth division is contracts. In this division we handle contracts for specific tasks such as our movie evaluation program, the Ad Hoc Consumer Committee which will evaluate and make recommendations to the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped, and supply such items related to working with the deaf which are unavailable anywhere else on a commercial basis. These include transparencies, slides, books, pamphlets, and other special material which are produced as needed. Over the years this division has served the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Civil Defense, Captioned Films, the Training Division of the Office of Education and the Social and Rehabilitation Services to name but a few. In addition there are such projects as THE DEAF AMERICAN and the Junior NAD Camp program which are included in this division for the lack of a better place to put them.

Salaries: Our employees are paid on a competitive basis. All starting employees

at the clerical level start at \$75.00 a week. This is increased periodically so that the salary of a trained employee of at least one year's tenure is about \$100 per week. Secretaries range from \$6,000 up. A major problem in the past has been wage increases which have been somewhat limited due to our budget procedures. For this reason, the current budget is broken into annual segments which will more accurately reflect current business practices and allow for annual increases in wages.

Fringe Benefits: The NAD enjoys most benefits comparable to most businesses. We operate on a system which is similar, but not exactly the same, as that of the Civil Service Commission. Each employee is given 13 days annual leave and seven days sick leave. We provide hospitalization insurance, major medical and life insurance. Also income protection. Currently the NAD pays three-fourths of the costs of the individual policy and, it is recommended that the Association provide the entire cost of such a policy on an individual basis plus a fixed fee for family protection. Fringe benefits also include Social Security payments, which, while not a retirement program, is still comparable to what is offered by most private companies.

Grants: Currently we have three grants, for the RID, the Communicative Skills Program and the Census. The RID grant is in its final year. Whether this will be renewed or not is not known. However, there is a good chance that we will have a new organization which may be a merger of the RID and the Professional Rehabilitation Workers Among the Deaf. It is hoped that this will be a "free-standing" organization that will buy services from the NAD and thus maintain the close working relationship which has proven so effective and desirable between the providers and consumers of services. The Census is to continue through 1972 and it is conceivable that this might branch out into other areas so that we can continue operations in such a manner as to be able to offer censuses in conjunction with our regular censuses every ten years. The Communicative Skills Program has an application pending which will extend operations for three more years. Our most recent application for the World Federation of the Deaf meeting is a five-year request. If approved that will carry through 1975. In addition, we have the movie evaluation program. This is now in its sixth year and it is hoped we will continue to do this indefinitely. If our other projects in the area of education materialize, these too will be on a continuing basis and should insure meaningful service to the deaf for years to come.

CONSUMER REPRESENTATION: We have made the most gains in this area. At the present time, we are virtually assured that we shall have at least one deaf person on practically every important committee of any Government agency engaged in providing services to the deaf. We do not feel that one person per committee is adequate and shall continue to press for a minimum of two people. The

association is also taking a more positive stand on teacher training and other programs related to persons working with the deaf. We have and are still protesting the support of programs and projects which we believe discriminate against deaf persons. We are moving rapidly toward improving teacher training and the certification of teachers, and we have developed a positive relationship with other organizations of and for the deaf.

We would be remiss if we did not point out that by and large every national organization of or for the deaf but one has responded nobly to our appeal for help and support in the National Census. And it should be specifically noted that the association which is not cooperating at this time is NOT the Alexander Graham Bell Association. AGBell is participating in our Census program and if nothing else, is proving that regardless of our differences, when there is a project which involves the common good of all deaf people, we can and do work together.

We have specific working relationships with many organizations and institutions. These include the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Western Maryland College, the Maryland and Kendall Schools for the Deaf; the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf; the National Congress of Jewish Deaf; the Civil Service Commission and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. In addition, while our relationships are not as close, we also work with the other organizations, the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies; The National Center for Deaf-Blind, etc., and, of course, we have maintained a very close operation with the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, the PRWAD and the RID. It is this cooperative effort that leads us to look forward with anticipation to what the Seventies might bring.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer November 1969-July 1970

By George Propp

At the meeting of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf in Minneapolis in November of 1968 I was elected to fill the vacancy in this office created by the tragic death of Harold Ramger. To say the least, serving the NAD in this capacity of Secretary-Treasurer during these years of extensive growth has been one of the most stimulating experiences of my life. Although my more than two years of service as a Board Member had somewhat prepared me for the position, this new role has provided me with new insights, and I am continually being amazed by the extent and depth of NAD involvement in all affairs concerning the deaf.

As you all may know, the past few years have seen an evolutionary change in the functions of the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. An example of this is the fact that in nearly two years of service in this office, I have never written a check or received one in the mail. It has been stated before that many of the

duties of the Secretary-Treasurer have been delegated to and absorbed by the Executive Secretary. This is as it should be. No serious problems have developed in making this transition, and adjustments are being made in the Bylaws of the Association to accommodate these changes. The Guidelines developed by the Executive Board is perhaps one of the most notable steps in this direction.

As your Secretary-Treasurer I do not have a great deal to add to what has been reported by the President and the Executive Secretary. I must agree that it has been two years of phenomenal developments, and I want to state that I feel that we are prepared to handle continued growth and development.

I have attended all meetings of the Executive Board during my term of office, and these meetings have been duly reported in THE DEAF AMERICAN. Board meetings are but a small part of the total NAD operations, but activities in general are usually reviewed in Board meetings and the minutes of these meetings should be required reading for anyone who wishes to remain well informed on NAD activities. One of the problems that remains to be solved is that of passing information along to our membership on the many things that are taken care of by mail.

Other than that, I would like to report briefly on our invested funds. The portfolio of stock that the NAD holds is available on request from the Home Office of the NAD. The Executive Board, shortly after the Las Vegas Convention, agreed to liquidate assets tied up in stocks in order to invest the funds in real estate—a Home Office Building. As most of you know, the past year or two has not been a favorable time for selling stocks. We are waiting for a favorable market and will sell certain issues when the time is right. The stock that we held has not been appraised for some time, and it is difficult to state the precise value at any specific time. It goes without saying, however, that we have taken a considerable paper loss. Since moving to a new building, the matter of liquidating these stocks has become less urgent, and we can continue holding for a better market.

During the past two years, the Home Office has installed a new accounting system. This system has been demonstrated to the Secretary-Treasurer, and I believe that the NAD now has accounting procedures attuned to the volume of business that we do.

If nothing else, the NAD Executive Board has demonstrated a capability for solving problems. We have over recent years resolved some rather formidable issues, and we are confident of being able to take care of any difficulties that might arise. Perhaps the most important thing that we can do during the next two years is to lend this problem solving potential to our Cooperating Members. The total effectiveness of the NAD will have difficulty rising above the level of services at the state and local level.

We have, in summary, a dynamic or-

ganization that is going places. In any organization you will find that the only thing that is better than capable leadership is a large number of "pushing members." There is a need for everybody to lend a hand.

(This report submitted after the Convention; reviewed and approved by the Executive Board.)

Law Committee Report

By Gordon Allen, Chairman

The members of the Law Committee for the past biennium were Mr. Mervin D. Garretson, Mr. Jess M. Smith, Mr. Frank Turk, Mr. Leo M. Jacobs, Mr. Jack C. Lamberton and myself. Barring something unforeseen the same persons will serve as the committee at this convention.

The Las Vegas Convention authorized a meeting of the Law Committee to be held prior to the next convention and the meeting was held in the Home Office in Silver Spring, January 2 and 3 of this year. All members of the committee were present except Mr. Smith who was ill at the time.

The committee considered several suggestions from different sources and after considerable discussion of all aspects of our organization came up with the proposals published in the February 1970 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

This is the first time since the Fulton Conference in 1956 that any committee has been able to thoroughly consider our entire setup or propose any major revisions of our Bylaws.

These proposals were printed by the Home Office and sent to all Representatives so you could discuss them with your respective member associations. Many of them are far reaching, they represent the best opinions of your Law Committee, but it is for you to adopt or reject them.

At that meeting your committee also considered two matters referred to it by the Executive Board and unanimously ruled that:

1. The term and title as President Emeritus of Mr. Robert G. Sanderson expires with the 1970 convention. Article VI, Section 5, b.

2. The Active Handicapped are not eligible for affiliate membership. Article XIII, Section 1, a.

Your chairman was requested by the Executive Board to extract and interpret all provisions of the Bylaws applying to registration at a convention.

His findings were:

"The only reference to registration that I found were:

1. Article I, Section 4, a. 'All members registered at a convention . . .'

2. Article I, Section 7, b. 'Any registered member may attend meetings . . .'

"Therefore under the powers granted the Board in Article V, Section 2, a, it is the prerogative of the Board to decide who may register at a convention so long as no member in good standing is prevented from registering provided he or she pays any reasonable registration fee determined by the Board. In this case there are ample precedents to go by."

Several letters were received requesting

clarification of the Bylaws and quota provisions. All were answered to the best of our ability, though one letter concerned internal affairs of a Cooperating Member association—in such cases we cannot interfere so your chairman declined to make a ruling.

Report of THE DEAF AMERICAN

By Jess M. Smith, Editor

THE DEAF AMERICAN report is more of a summary than a lengthy narrative covering developments during the past two years. Questions from the floor will be welcome. Suggestions from Representatives and others in attendance at this convention will also be appreciated.

Circulation: Paid circulation has grown steadily, as can be seen by the following figures:

May 1966	2700
May 1968	3600
May 1970	4600

The press run for June 1970 was 5190 copies, with 4759 copies being mailed out. Sales of single copies of a given issue plus frequent orders in bulk justify a claim to 5000 circulation. Thus we have attained our first goal toward our long-range objective of a circulation of 10,000 or better.

Contents: THE DEAF AMERICAN, while the official publication of the National Association of the Deaf, strives to live up to the motto on its cover: "The National Magazine for All the Deaf." The DA is not a "news magazine" in the true sense of the definition, but it strives to record events of national importance in addition to printing features and columns. The Editor's Page and Letters to the Editor provide a forum for topics of the day—some of them quite controversial. Balance in contents is the governing factor.

Format: The DA has been averaging 40 pages per issue, up four pages from our 1968 convention report. Our printers continue to do an excellent job, and we are proud of numerous two-tone covers. We would like to run full-color pictures, but the cost and mechanical problems are obstacles. We are using more and more pictures and would like to increase the flow of such material.

Advertising: Advertising volume is still far short of what it should be. Production costs increased to the point that revised advertising rates were put into effect October 1, 1969, with discounts allowed Cooperating Member associations and organizations affiliated with the National Association of the Deaf. The present schedule reflects only moderate increases for advertising, however. The types of advertising adaptable to the DA and its readership are admittedly limited. Deadlines and mailing delays add to the difficulties.

Finances: Elsewhere is the DA's financial report for the past two years and an accompanying budget. While circulation is up, so are production costs and related items such as second class postage and mailing services. The budget for 1970-1972 is as realistic as we could make it. The subsidy—or support—of the NAD is a key item. A national publication lacking advertising volume cannot hope to

exist without financial support from an organization. As the NAD itself grows in membership and financial strength, the DA stands to benefit in support—both in services and money. Regardless of budgeted items, the NAD has never failed to provide funds needed above and beyond income of the DA as an "independent" entity.

Staffing: The Editor is greatly indebted to the "regulars" who have continued to staff the DA on a voluntary basis. We have been fortunate in adding an associate feature editor whose efforts have resulted in several fine cover stories. We are still seeking additional contributors and department editors. The DA is still a long way from being able to maintain a paid staff, but we hope to be able to compensate our "regulars" for postage and out-of-pocket expenses.

Promotion: Promotional efforts have been stepped up with several thousand flyers being sent out to prospective subscribers. Several hundred new subscriptions have come in thereby. The commission plan offered Cooperating Member associations and NAD affiliates can and should be pushed more aggressively.

Summary: THE DEAF AMERICAN's two-year report is one that reflects progress. Increased circulation has helped to meet increased production costs, but the financial support of the National Association of the Deaf has been and will continue to be vital. The stature and destiny of the DA are interminably woven with those of the NAD itself.

THE DEAF AMERICAN Budget Income

	Proposed May 1, 1970 April 30, 1972
Advertising	\$ 6,000.00
Bound Volumes	200.00
DEAF AMERICAN Subscriptions	38,400.00
NAD Subscriptions	6,000.00
NAD Support	5,000.00
Single Copy Sales	600.00
Reprints	300.00
Other Income	500.00
Total	\$57,000.00

Expenditures

	Proposed May 1, 1970 April 30, 1972
Advertising	\$ 300.00
Commissions on Advertising	1,250.00
Commissions on Subscriptions	800.00
F.I.C.A.	450.00
Freight	100.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
Payroll	9,540.00
Postage	530.00
Second Class Postage	900.00
Addressing and Mailing	2,200.00
Printing	35,400.00
Cuts	3,600.00
Rent	240.00
Supplies	150.00
Telephone	600.00
Travel	540.00
Publications	100.00
Inventory	100.00
Total	\$57,000.00

Ways and Means Committee Report

By Albert Pimentel, Chairman

The Ways and Means Committee between conventions is charged with a broad mission of developing new ideas, surveying problems and discussing possible solutions among the National Association's Member Associations. The Ways and Means chairman is appointed by the NAD President. For several years now, the Ways and Means chairmen have invited the president of each state association of the deaf to designate an individual to serve on the committee. Serving during this past biennium were: Raymond T. Atwood, Missouri; Alice Beardsley, New York; Carl D. Brininstool, Texas; Howard Busby, Kansas; James Carter, Illinois; T. Vernon Cherry, Virginia; James N. Collums, Arkansas; Jack Dolan, New Jersey; Louise Guinn, Georgia; Lloyd Hagen, Wisconsin; R. S. Lawson, Tennessee; Mrs. William S. McCord, North Carolina; Lloyd V. Moe, Minnesota; Richard Mullins, Montana; Dick Petkovich, Ohio; Dwight Rafferty, North Dakota; Max Ray, Louisiana; Robert C. Stanley, Florida; Don G. Warnick, Colorado; Ned C. Wheeler, Utah; and Richard O. Wright, Michigan.

The interests of this past biennium's committee have been many and varied. Through correspondence and visits to various states in the course of conducting the business of the Registry of Interpreters, it has been possible for the chairman to exchange thinking with many committee members and other state association officers. In addition to the opportunity of seeing what the states are doing, thinking, and considering, the Ways and Means chairman has provided a channel for feedback to the NAD on what the states think about NAD projects as well as other NAD activities. Below then, are highlights of what in brief might be considered the state of the states.

A. Consumer Involvement: Deaf people, slowly but surely, are beginning to find that their views are sought in state planning involving the welfare of deaf citizens. In many states, and in regional meetings, state association presidents or their representatives have been invited to participate. This has been particularly evident over the past two years in the regional and state follow-up conferences to the national Las Cruces (New Mexico) Conference held in 1967.

It is important that state associations diligently maintain and expand contacts established with other agencies as a result of the above-mentioned regional and state conferences. In many instances, to be sure, deaf participants were only involved because it was part of the required plan for the conferences. Certainly there is a need to be ever watchful of any tendency to include only **token representation** of deaf consumers, or deaf consumers who are not designated by the state association themselves to represent deaf citizens of the state. Further, there is a need to solidly and permanently develop the principles of consumer involvement at all levels and in all decision-making where policy is formulated for deaf citizens. This

is a basic right and responsibility of deaf people. It must continue to be expanded until consumer involvement becomes an automatic reflexive component of policy making of machinery.

B. Coordination of Efforts: In several places—Michigan, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Colorado, Connecticut and Los Angeles, California, to be specific—we see emerging an effort to bring together different agencies serving deaf people. Through representation from state associations of the deaf, schools for the deaf, clubs of the deaf, religious groups, hearing and speech centers, rehabilitation agencies, athletic organizations and other related groups, working councils of organizations have been established. This concept stems in part from the national Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. The idea was further helped along as a result of the regional and state conferences mentioned above. This new development has created an environment for open discussion of problems, coordination of goals, pooling of efforts and other activities of mutual interest. While not all is smooth or easy, the opportunity for dialogue is a principle of much potential benefit to deaf citizens as we all grow in experience and sophistication in utilizing new paths in our continuing efforts to resolve old problems.

C. Community Services: In many metropolitan areas a demand exists to provide full-time centralized services for deaf adults, for parents of deaf children and for agencies seeking information on deafness and deaf people. This need is a legitimate one. We must face up to the fact that severely disadvantaged young deaf adults are becoming part of our population at an ever-increasing rate. These individuals and many other deaf citizens of normal capabilities are meeting with undue frustration in attempting to obtain supposedly available services from communities of immense bureaucratic complexity.

In recent years varied types of programs have been attempted. Among these are: programs in Wichita, Kansas; the Michigan State Association of the Deaf program; the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the East Bay area of Northern California; Kansas City, Missouri; Akron, Ohio; Seattle, Washington; and Dallas, Texas. The important ingredient noted in successful service programs is the extent to which the deaf community holds effective advisory status. Financial support for these community service programs have been difficult to obtain and maintain. In a few instances the deaf communities involved have expressed concern regarding the degree of understanding and commitment of the agencies initiating new community services for deaf adults through seed money provided by Federal grants.

State associations of the deaf should be more intensely involved in the planning of programs. The associations further need to assume more responsibility in cooperative efforts to develop broad bases of community support for those programs that are providing effective services.

Worthy of notation are the programs of both the East Bay (California) Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf and the Michigan Association of the Deaf. Both of these agencies are involved in direct and varied services to rank and file deaf citizens in contrast to the more "case service" approach of the usual community service program. The Michigan Association of the Deaf continues to be unique, holding the distinction of being the only state association providing full-time services to its membership. The fact that this includes both direct personal services to members and intensive efforts in coordinating and improving services to deaf people through other agencies makes Michigan an excellent model for other states to study.

D. State Association Trends and Problems: During the past biennium we have seen state associations face a problem of continued dwindling attendance at state conventions. Moreover, state associations report that their conventions are not attracting many deaf citizens in the 20-40 age brackets.

The problem becomes critical in some states where the state convention serves as the major and sometimes sole opportunity for decision making, fund raising and the involvement of new people in leadership positions. This is a most serious problem. Especially so, when one considers that the United States deaf population is increasing at least in proportion to the increase of the total population, and possibly at a rate higher than the total population growth.

There may be a need for states to consider seriously changes in their governmental patterns to more realistically conform to the way that the majority of deaf citizens live. It is essential to find the formula that will attract young and capable deaf citizens to their state associations.

Possibly, the National Association should be charged with the responsibility of developing new governmental models for consideration by state associations. For instance, it may be an improvement in some circumstances for state associations to operate as state councils of existing groups within their states. Athletic, religious, dramatic and social groups of the deaf might be involved. Another concept might be a representative government with the primary individual membership voice and vote resting in local chapters of the state association. Representatives of local chapters might function as an executive board on the state level. The Ways and Means Committee is fully and clearly aware that Cooperating Member associations are free to govern themselves as they so desire. There is no design here to attempt to manipulate changes. This general Ways and Means report is solely an effort to describe objectively the present situation and offer comments that may in some instances prove to be helpful.

On the brighter side, we note that several states have developed excellent news-

letters with subscriptions going to schools, parents and rehabilitation agencies. The existence of official organs on the state level has increased membership motivation and otherwise made a very obvious positive difference in several states. As usual such endeavors place a large burden on a few individuals. The Ways and Means Committee has suggested that graduates of Junior NAD programs in state schools for the deaf might be interested in becoming involved in activities such as the publication of newsletters. Also, the NAD has made a standing offer to assist any state with their newsletter by providing computerized mailing labels at cost.

Another item worthy of comment is the slow but growing number of hearing members of state associations. Most state associations now accept hearing members. No adverse experience has been reported from this trend. Generally the admission of interested hearing members has been considered a healthy development. The experience of the Georgia Association has been somewhat unique and worthy of elaboration in this respect.

As in many other states, the Georgia Association has various geographic chapters. One chapter, however, consists solely of parents of deaf people. This chapter has been instrumental in several projects. One project has been the purchase of and operation of a bus by the Georgia Association for use in providing convenient weekend home-school transportation for the students of the Georgia School for the Deaf. A second project has been the establishment of a downtown Atlanta office of the Georgia Association with volunteers serving in clerical capacities on a three-day-a-week basis. A third parent-assisted project was the planning and participation in a workshop entitled "The Deaf Child's Today and Tomorrow." This resulted in an excellent booklet, **Listen to the Sounds of Deafness**, now being handled by the National Association.

To spotlight one additional state association, one should consider the voter registration drive now being carried on in Missouri. Involved there is one of the most fundamental principles in developing an effective consumer voice for any state. In recent years several prominent elected officials have stressed voter registration programs to the National Association. It is reportedly a common practice for elected officials to have available a list of voters registered in their jurisdiction. These lists are checked frequently against letters received from the citizenry requesting various services or assistance. Most frequently, the National Association has been told, the registered voters get the attention while nonvoters often get nothing more than form letters acknowledging their letters. If state associations wish to develop an effective consumer organization, if there is a desire for community and state financial assistance to develop needed service programs, then one good place to make a beginning is to follow Missouri's lead with a program di-

rected toward the office of the registrar of voters in your communities.

This report has attempted to cover some of the concepts developed in correspondence among the Ways and Means Committee. It is the committee's hope that the report will be of use to officers of state associations and other individuals interested in some possible ways and means of improving the welfare of all deaf citizens of this nation.

Report of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf*

By Albert Pimentel

III. Activities to date:

A. **RID Membership.** There are at present over 900 dues paying members of the Registry. This is a three-fold increase since inception of this grant in July of 1967. Within the immediate future a slow, continuous growth is anticipated to approximately 1,500 members. This growth is projected on the basis of requests for membership applications and the on-going activities in our state interpreter organizations.

B. **State Organizations.** State organizations have been developed directly as a result of this grant. The following 24 states have organized affiliates and are engaged in improving interpreting services in their respective states: Alabama, Arizona, California (2), Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. Most of these states are involved in two or more of the following activities: recruitment of personnel, in service training, dissemination of information on interpreters to the community or referral services. To highlight a few specific instances of our state affiliates—1) in Northern California Dr. Earl Walpole, a **Stanford University trained linguist and a member of the Registry, conducts a formal training class at California State College at Haywood**; 2) in Washington State our affiliate is a **member of the Language Bank of the University of Washington**; one of the Washington State interpreters was recently cited for interpreting for an elderly deaf citizen during a difficult eye operation where communication had to be maintained with the patient concurrently with the surgical procedure (Appendix A); 3) in Colorado the president of our chapter has a one-minute spot announcement on a local TV channel, making it possible to convey information on interpreting to a widespread audience (Appendix B); 4) in Ohio the chapter has received much favorable attention by inviting professional people such as psychiatrists, judges and lawyers to address the chapters in order to provide interpreters with a better understanding of the general professional community.

C. **Employment.** Approximately 35 individuals are employed today in different

parts of the United States as full-time professional interpreters for deaf people. Many more are regularly employed on a part-time basis. **This contrasts strikingly with the statistics for 1967:** only one single individual was employed on a full-time basis. Most of these individuals are employed in higher education settings. Significantly, one is employed in a high school and another in a junior high school program. A direct result of these innovative interpreting provisions is the increased options it provides to young deaf people trying to decide on academic, vocational or technical training. It cannot be overly stressed that **interpreting services are a viable part in almost every aspect of new public and private programs and services becoming available to deaf citizens.** Institutions and agencies providing these new programs usually are not in a position to develop guidelines and recruit interpreters. In various ways assistance of the Registry has been valuable and necessary to many of the emerging programs.

D. **Utilization.** In addition to full-time and part-time employment, courts, associations, commercial firms, agencies and individuals are increasingly purchasing the services of interpreters as a routine procedure whenever circumstances so indicate. 1) Hundreds of deaf people have qualified for Civil Service employment in post offices in a number of states through special instruction programs set up by vocational rehabilitation agencies utilizing high quality instructors and interpreters. Further, interpreters now are being utilized in Civil Service examination settings to transmit the instructions of proctors. 2) For the first time in its history the National Rehabilitation Association employed two interpreters for its national convention as a means of effecting full convention participation by its small, but growing number of deaf members. 3) At the National Citizens Conference on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled and Disadvantaged, held in Washington, D. C., during the past year, 14 professional interpreters were prominently and significantly utilized during the four days of this conference. Deaf consumers, as a result, were properly provided with their full right of equal and complete participation. Moreover, in settings of this nature, the clear visibility of the interpreters is undoubtedly one powerful means of illustrating the communication difficulties and needs of deaf citizens to the general public and to professional people unfamiliar with the problem. Many individuals attending the National Citizens Conference, including both Dr. Howard Rusk and Miss Mary Switzer, directly commented on the excellent manner in which deaf consumers were able to participate (Appendix C). 4) Even on the international scene, as demonstrated by the International Research Seminar on the Rehabilitation of Deaf Persons, it is important to have effective and varied interpreting services for deaf people. Although all overseas participants in this Seminar possessed a working command of the English language, several of the participants were deaf and

* Reproduced, in part, from the Social and Rehabilitation Services Progress Report dated January 27, 1970.

unfamiliar with standard American sign language. In this instance it was necessary to utilize an interpreter who possessed a command of several European sign languages. Only through a complicated "Tower of Babel" was it finally possible for a full professional exchange of information to proceed. 5) However, the most direct benefit of interpreting services is its maximum utilization in complex and difficult individual cases served by vocational rehabilitation agencies. The need appears to be well understood and accepted by agency administrators. Lack of sufficient case service funds often has been cited as a problem preventing greater utilization of interpreting services in individual case planning for clients, and as a result, only a partial beginning has been made in this area of utilization. In contrast, deaf clients readily benefiting from routine case services frequently are able to utilize group interpreter services both in the classroom and in specialized instances, such as safety programs in defensive driving.

E. Professional Convention. In the summer of 1970 the Registry will hold its first fully independent professional convention at Delavan, Wisconsin. Through convention pre-planning questionnaires, a surprising portion of the Registry membership has indicated probable attendance. This in itself demonstrates a firm commitment on the part of many individuals to accelerate the process of professionalizing the work of interpreters. At this convention the Registry plans a thorough review of many aspects of its organization, including an upward revision of its membership dues structure to a more appropriate reflection of its new status. With a projected membership of 1,500 members, and dues at \$10.00 per year, **approximately \$15,000 yearly could become available for partial self-support of Registry activities.** To date all present furniture and equipment have been purchased through membership dues with a non-grant balance exceeding \$5,000 available for professional activities of the convention.

F. Curriculum. Through a fortunate cooperative venture with the Center for Research and Advanced Training of New York University a curriculum for training interpreters for the deaf is nearing completion. This curriculum will provide teaching manuals programming five different settings in which interpreters frequently function. These courses include interpreting in rehabilitation settings, in legal settings, in mental health settings, in religious settings and in educational settings. The curriculum is the result of comprehensive data gathered by separate task work forces meeting over a period of the last two years and involving professional people from the specific settings under consideration at the time.

G. Training. 1) The curriculum mentioned will be utilized by colleges and universities for formal training purposes, also for in-service training in state interpreter organizations. Inquiries by individuals connected with several colleges are on file, each indicating a definite interest in

the training of interpreters. 2) In addition to the impetus that this curriculum will provide, a few institutions are already experimenting with various course work. San Fernando Valley State College over the last few years has offered several courses that were well received. The National Technical Institute for the Deaf of Rochester Institute of Technology is also attempting to upgrade its present interpreter staff through various in-service training activities. The Registry has encouraged and has supported both of these activities. 3) In preliminary discussion with administrators at Gallaudet College a definite interest has been expressed by the college in offering a comprehensive interpreter training program as part of its wider public service function. Dr. Merrill, president of Gallaudet College, has further tentatively broached the possibility that the college could absorb a training program in its regular budget after two or three years of initial support. Through the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped in the Office of Education we are planning a proposal requesting funds for an initial interpreter training program at Gallaudet College. The New York University curriculum nearing completion has served to facilitate initial discussion and interest by Gallaudet College in this training program.

H. Certification. In the usual professional community certification is the result of successful examination procedures based on the existing knowledge and skills embodied in a training program. Certification of professional quality is not a process that can be completed during the initial years of an emerging profession. In fact, the Registry has been advised to move cautiously in this area to prevent difficulties of acceptance by agencies and other professional bodies (Appendix D). Our curriculum development project at New York University has carefully considered the eventual certification process. Similarly, our contemplated training program mentioned above will be designed with certification as the culmination of successful completion of training. The convention to be held this summer will include action to provide for certification in our bylaws. A code of ethics, already in existence, is part of the process that will make certification of interpreters professionally meaningful (Appendix E).

IV. Plans for the next period:

A. Organizational.

1. Continuing efforts in identification and recruitment of interpreter personnel.
2. Strengthening of emerging state interpreter organizations. Developing state organization in other states as indicated by need and population factors.
3. Providing in-service training materials for state chapters and individual interpreters.
4. Producing printed guides for interpreters, individuals and agencies that utilize interpreting services. **A new materials specialist has been added** to our staff and this work has begun.

B. Training.

1. Providing consultation in the establishment of a comprehensive training program.
2. Contacting colleges and universities and establishing course work as indicated in various geographical areas of the country. Extension departments of colleges and universities appear to be a convenient means of instituting such programs.
3. Developing programs for the training of teachers of interpreters.
4. Providing training programs with materials to supplement the teaching manuals under production.

V. Research utilization aspect. Identification of physical and personal characteristics associated with ease in learning interpreter skills is of value to the behavioral sciences in general. Clear identification of these personal characteristics along with the development of efficient methods of training may enable more vocational rehabilitation counselor trainees to develop their own direct communication abilities, should they be training to work with deaf clients. To this end this project maintains close liaison with vocational rehabilitation training and orientation programs whose primary interest is in the area of deafness. Also, emerging standards of performance for interpreting in behavioral science settings will provide vocational rehabilitation agencies and others with a clearcut manner of determining whether the interpreting services they wish to utilize meet acceptable professional standards.

VI. Report of inventions. None.

VII. Justification for extended support of the project. This grant was awarded to meet a continuing and serious need to improve communication services for deaf people. The initial justification in the grant application outlines intensive problems largely unimproved in spite of diverse but spasmodic efforts by many individuals and agencies, including workshops in 1964, 1965 and 1966 by both the Office of Education and the Rehabilitation Services Administration. Only through the support which this current grant provides has some permanent improvement in interpreting services begun to materialize. This grant was originally requested for a five-year period. It was approved as a three-year demonstration beginning July 1, 1967, and scheduled to end June 30, 1970. The nature of the demonstration and the complete lack of a professional basis for interpreter personnel at the beginning of this grant award prevents full realization within the three-year period.

Significant advancement in professionalization of the Registry has been accomplished. The information contained in the Progress Report, we believe, substantiates this. Work just underway and the planning of training programs will rapidly accelerate professional progress further.

Attainment of self-supporting financial status is of important concern to the Registry. The response of our membership indicates an understanding of their professional responsibility in this regard.

The growth of membership, the interest in a professional convention and the ability of the Registry to support a large part of convention expenses through non-grant funds all point to a positive professional direction. The projected membership in immediate future years will not alone sustain the Registry operation. It may soon be possible to maintain one-third of our total support from membership dues. Some additional support may well materialize through the role the Registry will hold in the Gallaudet College training program being proposed. Further, the National Association of the Deaf, the agency holding this demonstration, has a natural interest in seeing that deaf consumers have the availability of professional interpreting service. It is possible that the National Association of the Deaf will be in a position to absorb the cost of office space for the Registry operations within the next few years, should this support be necessary.

Interpreting is the lifeline to adequate services for deaf people. The Registry, by engaging in this professionalization process, is providing the government with a means of assuring that tax dollars spent in vocational rehabilitation, education and other areas of both public and private efforts are meaningfully utilized when services to deaf citizens are attempted. In the opinion of the Registry, and in the demonstrated reactions of deaf people receiving services, these are public funds well invested.

Junior National Association of the Deaf

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
From Jan. 23, 1970, to April 22, 1970

Receipts	
Balance forward (1-23-70)	\$ 3.99
Membership dues	620.50
Iowa, 47.50; Vermont, 5.50; South Dakota 22.00; Los Alamos, 10.00; Kansas, 23.00	
Minnesota, 26.00; New Mexico, 7.50; Pennsylvania, 101.00; West Virginia, 19.00; New York (Fanwood), 35.00; Mississippi, 17.00; Tennessee, 22.50; California, 53.50; Utah, 27.00; Illinois, 19.50; Florida, 19.50; Gallaudet Prep., 109.50; South Carolina, 24.00; Washington State, 31.50	
Donations	198.00
Mrs. Skinner, 143.00; Mr. Bangs, 10.00; Utah Association of the Deaf, 45.00	
Boosters from Convention	194.50
Awards	200.00
\$25 each: Canadian Club; Foto Club; Delta Epistol Sorority; N.F.S.D. Div. 155; Wisconsin Association of the Deaf; Delgado College; Mr. Gary Lensbower; A.A.A.D.	
Junior Deaf American Subscription	8.00
Reimbursements	774.67
Telephone, 41.00; Mr. Newman, 5.17; Gallaudet Prep, 718.50; Xerox Copies, 10.00	
Sales (Pins, refreshments, etc.)	207.11
	\$2,206.77
Disbursements	
Printing expenses (Goodhart Printers, Inc.)	\$ 209.82
Transportation (Mrs. Grubbs)	90.00
Supplies from Pollack	
Advertising Specialties	438.90
Gallaudet Prep. Jr. NAD	4.50
Telephone	83.55
Directory of Service of Deaf from Am. Annals Deaf	8.00
Jr. NAD Convention	330.00
Banner, 300.00; Advertising, 30.00	
Phonotype	242.25
Supplies from Gallaudet Bookstore	33.86
Postage	60.55
Bank service charge	2.00
	\$1,503.43
Receipts	\$2,206.77
Disbursements	1,503.43
Balance	703.34
As of April 22,	
Savings Account	41.99
Total Balance	\$ 745.33
Submitted by Michael R. Finneran, Jr., NAD Treas.	

Public Relations Committee Report

By Robert Sampson, Chairman

It is a little over two years since the day President Lankenau asked me to accept the challenge of serving as chairman of the NAD's Public Relations Committee, and as is usually the case in such situations, I accepted with some trepidation. I must admit that those two years have been demanding and rewarding ones, and one of the things I can assure you with an absolute certainty is this—peonage to a typewriter is an adamant corollary of public relations and my much abused portable did earn its battle scars with honor.

Public relations for an organization of national stature such as our National Association of the Deaf presents formidable challenges and vexations. I would caution you that it is definitely not a job for amateurs. The NAD has unique functions not commonly found in other service organizations and the nearest description that fits is "organizational hybrid." Our national organization has a dual role—that of a non-profit service organization and, at the same time, it is cloaked with the respectable mantle of a thriving small business firm operating under government grants. This duality results in the NAD functioning as a clearinghouse in meeting and serving the needs of the deaf, not on an individual but on a collective basis and as a business actively engaged in carrying out projects pertinent to the deaf—for example, our National Census. It also carries out uniquely multi-functional duties and activities that reach out and crisscross into the deaf and hearing communities, and, most important of all, it strives at all times to be our national voice and conscience in matters that affect us all. This is public relations distilled to its finest essence.

One of the problems we had to face squarely at the onset was the problematical ogre of long distance committee activity, a woe tantamount to an invitation to frustration, exasperation and the royal road to peptic ulcer. One of the fundamental musts of public relations is **meaningful communication** and its accompanant ally, feedback. Without the two, any program for public relations, no matter how ambitious or grandiose, withers on the vine. A letter to my predecessor, Mr. George Propp, now our Secretary-Treasurer, was one of my very first duty assignments. Mr. Propp went out of his way to brief us on the nitty gritty of committee work on the NAD and he was most helpful in steering us over the pitfalls which he faced during his stewardship on the Public Relations Committee. By a stroke of good fortune, he was in my part of the country early in December 1968 attending a Media Conference at the University of Massachusetts and, through some fast and furious footwork via mail, we managed to get Mr. Propp to spend a night at my home. This was a night where we spent considerable time in sizing up all aspects of public relations as they relate to our organization.

One of the first things done was to set up a Washington or Home Office liaison coordinator of Public Relations. This had to be a volunteer on our committee who lived in Washington, preferably one willing to be on the scene and work with the Home Office. Mrs. Betty Broecker, formerly assistant to the director of public relations at Gallaudet College, was asked to serve in this important capacity and she accepted.

The next step was to plan for and hold a high level conference on public relations at the Home Office. This was arranged to coincide with the presence of President Lankenau and First Vice President Smith at the Home Office on March 7 and 8, 1969. Mr. Robert Swain, Jr., one of THE DEAF AMERICAN's most proliferant contributors and a key member of our Public Relations Committee, accompanied me to this important two-day meeting. The others in attendance besides our Executive Secretary were Mrs. Betty Broecker and Mr. John Schroedel, the latter an active contributor to several of the Washington area newsletters and periodicals for the deaf. This two-day conference was just the thing to come to grips with the "nuts and bolts" aspects of public relations as they relate to our organization.

Certain hard core facts and ideas percolated out of the two-day get-together. The NAD, for one thing, does not have the money or manpower to implement "saturation type" promotional campaigns. This can be done with impudence by large corporations or well-endowed service organizations, but not by an organization run on a limited budget. Saturation campaigns are a fine way to reach and get our message to the public, to the special groups such as doctors, audiologists and speech therapists but such a technique is not for us. We have to be realistic and settle for programs well within the capabilities of our Home Office.

Our image to the public and to the deaf did generate some thoughtful discussion. Opinion was quite divided on this but all did agree we could initiate modest programs. One of the most critical needs we have falls within the domain of our image to the deaf, or to spell it out loud and clear, "What do the deaf think of the NAD?" This is very good in many parts of the country, but there are regions where we do find an appalling gap in knowledge about our fine organization, about our national magazine for the deaf and about the accelerating tempo of things happening in our world. Right here we have a "Mission Impossible" to carry out and it must be done if we are ever to cloak our organization with the mantle of "We represent the deaf."

A prime example of a region almost out of tune with what is going on is my area of New England. For a very long time it has been floating around an island unto itself and so pragmatic in thought that it was hardly touched by the spheres of influence going through our world like shock waves. I must admit this is not

commendable and we must do all we can to bring these isolated regions into the fold. At this time things are looking up in New England and we are trying very, very hard to catch up. Organizational activity there is undergoing a phenomenal rebirth and renaissance. This is being done through the establishment of statewide councils—a sort of umbrella-type system which has proved to be very practical for locales that suffer from a dearth of strong leadership. We must do all we can to bring these regions into the NAD.

Plans, programs and courses of action were an important fruit of the two-day conference. The idea of setting up priorities was tossed overboard in favor of doing one thing at a time and being flexible.

Mrs. Broecker has done wonders in helping the Home Office set up a functioning Basic Fact File Program. Briefly this is the compilation and updating of our registries, mailing lists and contacts. Other things were done and space does not give us room to cite all the sundry details. This spadework is paying off and the Home Office is doing its own public relations work in a very professional vein. Information gaps and feedback problems are now at a minimum, ever since the idea of a master schedule was set up.

As a service to the deaf, the Home Office now secures advance notice of programs of special interest to the deaf from television networks. This is passed on via THE DEAF AMERICAN and flyers to organizations of the deaf.

The question of how to forge closer liaison between our Cooperating Member (state) associations and the Home Office did come up along with the matter of how to do political action at the grassroots or local community level. This resulted in the proposition that our committee make serious attempts at publishing an organizational manual which will contain definitive guidelines on organizational activities. There is a pressing need for such a primer. At this time "Operation SAM" is well past the blueprint stage and is our committee's most ambitious project. This primer being put out under the imprimatur of the NAD will be called The National Association of the Deaf—A State Association Manual. It will have guidelines in about 13 key areas of high interest to our member associations and, from current indications, it promises to be loaded with nuggets of sensible and helpful guides on how to do it in a step-by-step fashion.

This project got off the launch pad last summer with 45 personal letters to selected contributors to the Manual and I would not recommend this to my successor—it can be a real incubus! Mr. Robert Swain and your chairman are co-editors of the Manual. We have spent endless hours on the project and the more we work with it, the more we believe in it. We are quite optimistic about having it in your hands by the time our state association conventions come around in 1971. The Manual will not be a one-shot thing. It will undergo periodic revisions to keep it current as need and experience dictate.

The fact that the Home Office has a new offset press will help greatly in presenting a professional looking Manual. The areas which it will cover are as follows:

1. Organization and Membership
2. Legislation and Political Action
3. Rehabilitation
4. Employment
5. Legal Rights
6. Public Relations and Media
7. Parent Counseling
8. Interpreter Services
9. Communicative Skills Program
10. Education
11. Communications
12. Research
13. Organizational Activities
14. Appendix—Resources for help and information

We are including in the Manual most of the material which is an end result of the Deaf Leadership Training for Community Interaction Workshop held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 13-16, 1969. This workshop was sponsored jointly by your NAD and the Rehabilitation Services Administration. This has a wealth of constructive suggestions for our grassroots leaders. Many of our key leaders have contributed most unselfishly of their know-how to the Manual and permit me to take this chance to extend our sincerest thanks for their enthusiasm and interest. The Manual will benefit us all—even the most embryonic organization will find it a tower of strength and the most advanced organization thick in actualization will find material worthy of their mettle.

A setback came in our activities when Mrs. Broecker resigned her position at Gallaudet College to assume new duties at Delgado Junior College in New Orleans. Betty—as she is affectionately known to all who work with her—is still very much a member of our Public Relations Committee. She is working on the revision of an important pamphlet done by Dr. Wesley Lauritsen on "The American Deaf." This important pamphlet is needed to spell it out in the area of parent education and to also tell people about the deaf when they ask for material on the deaf. Other pamphlets at the Home Office will undergo revision and "dressing up" to bring them in tune with the times. A perusal of some of the old ones reveal how far the deaf have progressed.

One of the things that has cut down my activities of late is my promotion to the position of coordinator of instrumental and inorganic separations where I work. This is really a fancy way to get one to negotiate five flights of stairs five days a week.

During my last two visits to the Home Office I learned how active the place can be, and believe me, it was a rare opportunity to see the Home Office in stressful action. Yes, we do have problems, but we keep moving and it amazes us how our Executive Secretary manages to find the time to do all the things he does.

What of the future of public relations within the framework of our national organization? This is an equation yet to be solved. My recommendations would be that the Home Office set up the goal of hiring a public relations pro as one of the musts for future action with the national committee to serve as a planning and advisory group. Image building and other challenges of public relations require three things: patience, fortitude and tact, plus a fourth component—the most important of all—truthfulness in stating the facts. We cannot afford the luxury of bunglers and amateurism and tokenism in the days ahead as those are too costly in terms of public esteem.

In closing this lengthy report, permit me to conclude with a quote from Bill Farley, a top industrial public relations man and author of "Practical Public Relations for the Business Man." He put it most emphatically and it holds a very real meaning for us as well: "The most prevalent and disastrous disease that affects mankind is congenital, hereditary and universal. It is ignorance. The degree to which this disease can be overcome in an individual determines the quality of his life."

In the final analysis, it is up to each and every one of us in the National Association of the Deaf to strive at all times to be an ambassador of a **positive image of the deaf** to the community, to the state, to the nation and to the world. Now is the time for us to hold our heads high, square our shoulders and reach up with, "Yes, we are the deaf, and we are men—men able to handle our problems, our destinies, our hopes and our aspirations."

Education Committee Report

By George Propp, Chairman

Writing this report is a rather difficult assignment, and it will, of necessity, have to be very short. The difficulty stems from the fact that I have to distinguish between the educational endeavors that I make for the Midwest Regional Media Center for the Deaf and those I make for the NAD. The brevity of the report will be due to the fact that there has been a great deal more of the former than of the latter. Also to bear in mind is the fact that a great deal of the effort of the Home Office is educationally directed.

During the year or so that I have held this position, only two matters were specifically called to my attention. The first was the "black box" controversy at the Oregon School for the Deaf. The administration at the Oregon School was very cooperative in providing all the details and the information was passed on to the NAD Executive Board with the suggestion that OSD be commended for attempting innovative solutions to old problems. Another problem brought to the attention of the chairman was the well-known hazing incident at the Arkansas School for the Deaf. There is no precedent for the NAD to become involved in problems of student behavior. As regrettable as the incident was, there is no apparent rationale for getting involved in problems of this nature.

The chairman was also instrumental in initiating NAD action that has caused the U.S. Office of Education to require a change of policy within those teacher training institutions and other agencies that discriminate against applicants with a hearing loss. It has also been suggested that some followup activities be instigated to determine whether this decision involves more than lip service.

The chairman during his brief tenure has not appointed a formal committee. He did develop an understanding with several educational leaders who would lend a hand if a situation arose needing a group effort. Due to changes in the total structure of the NAD it is imperative that the concept of an Education Committee be re-evaluated. As stated above, the Home Office is making a considerable effort in this area. One of the suggestions is that the committee be given only policy-making functions, or serve an advisory role to the President and the national office of the NAD.

It is suggested that during the next two years that funds be provided for a formal meeting of five of the leading educators within the NAD. The goals of this meeting would be several, but the major need is to come up with a strongly worded educational policy (a white paper of sorts) toward which the NAD would focus all of its educational endeavor. At the same time this committee would propose and determine priorities for various studies and topics of research that could be conducted by the NAD.

The chairman of the Education Committee believes that there is no greater area of concern than the school program for the deaf. We need to make a major thrust in this area and the most critical moment in our history is right now.

Report of the National Census of the Deaf

The Second Annual Meeting of the National Census of the Deaf was held on May 13 and 14 at Gallaudet College. More than 50 people attended, including members of the National Advisory Council of the Census and other invited guests. The first day was devoted to reports by members of the Census staff and discussions of these reports with the participants. On the second day, the participants divided into groups and formulated recommendations for the type of information to be gathered in the intensive interviews of a sample of deaf people that will take place next year.

Dr. Jerome Schein, project director of the Census, opened the meeting by welcoming the participants. He indicated that the meeting had two principal purposes: 1) To inform the members of the National Advisory Council and the guests of the progress and problems of the first year's activity, and 2) to obtain the advice of the group on the kinds of information that are most urgently needed about this country's deaf population.

He introduced Dr. L. Deno Reed of the Social and Rehabilitation Service of HEW, who serves as chairman of the Liaison Committee which links the funding agency

with the Census Project. Dr. Reed announced that the National Advisory Council of SRS had just recently recommended that the funds be granted for continuation of the Census during the second year of its anticipated four-year duration. He indicated that while the specific amount granted was somewhat lower than the submitted request, it should still be possible for the Census to achieve the goals set forth in the original project proposal.

Mr. Robert O. Lankenau, President of the National Association of the Deaf, spoke next. He stated that any ambitious undertaking was bound to involve problems, and he hoped that the participants were in a problem-solving frame of mind.

A large part of the first year's activity of the Census has been devoted to building a list of the names and addresses of deaf people. Mr. Peter Ries, the Senior Research Associate of the Census, discussed the results of this activity and plans for expanding the list in the period remaining. Most of the names and addresses have been obtained from organizational sources, such as agencies that serve deaf people and organizations for and of the deaf. This approach is largely responsible for the list that now exists. The total, as of May 1, 1970, (see table), of more than 200,000 names and addresses includes duplications and some hearing people.

Total Number of Names and Addresses Received By May 1, 1970—By State and National Sources	
State and National	Total No.
Alabama	215,470
Alaska	2,595
Arizona	17
Arkansas	1,895
California	8,408
Colorado	2,422
Connecticut	2,129
Delaware	289
D. C.	2,917
Florida	2,915
Georgia	2,366
Hawaii	205
Idaho	945
Illinois	9,631
Indiana	4,766
Iowa	2,002
Kansas	2,580
Kentucky	1,510
Louisiana	2,784
Maine	662
Maryland	3,214
Massachusetts	4,682
Michigan	6,545
Minnesota	3,538
Mississippi	957
Missouri	7,088
Montana	309
Nebraska	2,863
Nevada	53
New Hampshire	399
New Jersey	5,134
New Mexico	76
New York	17,933
North Carolina	6,240
North Dakota	961
Ohio	5,832
Oklahoma	2,110
Oregon	3,239
Pennsylvania	8,463
Rhode Island	958
South Carolina	1,638
South Dakota	434
Tennessee	2,375
Texas	8,664
Utah	974
Vermont	296
Virginia	5,287
Washington State	2,980
West Virginia	1,004
Wisconsin	12,513
Wyoming	186
National	46,892

Most duplicates will be removed by a computer and a very brief questionnaire will be sent to those who remain on the list so that the small number of hearing people can be identified and also removed from the list. Thus, some of the more than 200,000 names and addresses will not

appear on the final "verified" list of deaf people. However, the Census will have available information on an additional 60,000 deaf people not included in the more than 200,000 names and addresses discussed above. This additional information will be derived from the Annual Survey of Hearing Impaired Children and Youth (ASHICY), which is under the direction of Mr. Augustine Gentile, at Gallaudet College.

Mr. Ries indicated that list-building activities would now begin to focus on potential sources outside of the organized life of the deaf community. Plans were outlined for a campaign of public appeals in the mass media and through the more restricted media used by those who are likely to have contact with deaf people. Also, special efforts would be made to obtain the names and addresses of deaf people who are members of minority groups.

The lists arrive at Census headquarters in many forms, ranging from a nearly typed list to a few names and addresses scrawled on the back of a piece of paper. These lists are processed for computer use at Gallaudet College and at the Maryland School for the Deaf. Mr. Jerald Jordan, director of the Electronic Data Processing Laboratory of Gallaudet College, discussed the processing of these lists and the removal of duplications. He stated that although the amount of work was greater than originally anticipated, progress to this point has been satisfactory.

Some of the implications of a recent development of substantial significance to the Census were the subject of a talk presented by Mr. Reuben Cohen, statistical consultant to the Census. The National Center for Health, Statistics (NCHS) has agreed to do the general population survey for the Census. Mr. Cohen first described the function of this survey in the research design of the project. The general population survey serves two major purposes: 1) It produces the population estimate for the total number of deaf people in the country, and 2) given a sample of sufficient size, a determination can be made whether there is any significant difference between those deaf persons who appear on the Census list and those who do not.

Next, he considered the question of whether any significant scientific problems would be created by the fact that this survey would be conducted throughout 1970. (The original proposal for the Census called for a general population survey to be done over a relatively short period of time in 1970.) He indicated that the major implication was that the time at which data would be available would have to be prolonged one year beyond what was suggested in the original proposal. Some relatively minor inconveniences would also arise in terms of matching the names of those deaf people who appear in the sample with the names on the list of deaf people which is currently being built.

He concluded that these were relatively minor disadvantages and that they were

certainly outweighed by the advantages of having the work done for less money and by an organization with NCHS's reputation for quality research.

Mr. Stanley Bigman, associate project director of the Census, discussed the kinds of information that would be gathered by the Census and explained how the three types of information fitted into the total research design. The brief mail questionnaire to be received by everyone on the list now being constructed will contain only the **basis data** needed to determine if a person meets the project's definition of deafness and a few of his demographic attributes. The information collected on the small number of deaf people who turn up in NCHS's 42,000 household survey will contain the standard data collected from this total sample as well as the information necessary to determine how many of those deaf people are contained on the Census list.

The household survey of a sample of the deaf people who appear on the "verified" list will take place next year. Here **supplemental data** on the social situations and perceived needs of the deaf population will be obtained. Mr. Bigman indicated that construction of the questionnaire for this part of the study is about to begin. The purpose of the second day of the meeting would be to allow the participants—all of whom are involved in one way or another in the problems of the deaf population—to describe the kind of information that they felt to be most urgently needed.

Participants were divided into groups on the second day of the meeting to formulate a priority of needed types of information to be collected by the Census. One of these groups consisted of leaders of the deaf community who met with Mr. Frederick Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf. Mr. Wilson Grabill, who was called away from the meeting during the first day, submitted a written description of the topics that were of special interest to him.

What follows is a summary of the notes taken at the group meetings and of Mr. Grabill's suggestions. Most of the sources from which this summary is taken established similar major categories. They are not listed below in order of priority.

The sources indicated that communication should be a leading area of concern. However, in collating the material it was found more convenient to include information on this subject under the other categories.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the following topical outline is not a statement of what the final questionnaire will look like. Participants were instructed to describe the kind of information they would like to have from the Census, regardless of technical difficulties and limitations on the length of the interviews.

The final form of the interview schedule will, of course, be determined by those responsible for the Census after extensive pre-testing has been completed.

I. Family

A. Subject's marital status

1. Spouse's hearing ability and occupation
2. Length of marriage
3. Number of children, their sex, age and hearing ability
4. Means of communication within family
- B. Previous marriages and illegitimate children
 1. Spouse's or partner's hearing ability
 2. Length of relationship and reason for termination
 3. Number of children, their sex, age and hearing ability.
 4. Means of communication
- C. Subject's family of orientation
 1. Parents' occupations and hearing abilities
 2. Brothers and sisters, their sex, age, hearing abilities and occupations
 3. Means of communication within family
- D. Family planning and sex education
 1. Use of contraceptives
 2. Sources of information and degree of knowledge in this area
 3. Sources of knowledge about sex and childbirth
- E. Relationship of hearing and deaf within family
 1. Acceptance-rejection patterns between parents and children and among children
 2. Use of counseling
 3. Attitudes of deaf and hearing members toward one another
 4. Influence of these attitudes on marriage and family

II. Education and Training

- A. Preschool education and training
- B. Educational history (primary and secondary)
 1. Types of schools and classes attended
 2. Highest grade completed and length of attendance
 3. Curriculum
 4. Vocational training in this context
 5. Means of communication
- C. Post-secondary education and training
 1. Academic and vocational
 2. Source or type of institution offering the program
 3. How this was financed
 4. Programs completed or reason for lack of completion
 5. Plans for further education or training
- D. Reason for stopping or not intending to further education and training
 1. Attitudes toward this kind of activity and vocational life
 2. Degree to which intentions are affected by availability of programs and financing
 3. Feelings of inadequacy and/or resentment toward educational and training agencies
 4. Influence of communication problems on continuing education or training
- E. Relationship between education, training and subject's vocational experience

III. Vocation

- A. Present job
 1. Occupation and type of employment and employer
 2. Length of employment at current position and how obtained
 3. Present and beginning salary
 4. Means of communication
- B. First full-time job
 1. Occupation and type of employment and employer
 2. Length of employment, beginning position, advancement and how obtained
 3. Beginning and final salary
 4. Reason for termination
 5. Means of communication
- C. Remainder of occupational history
- D. Unemployment
 1. Unemployed in previous five years
 2. Amount of unemployment since entering job market
 3. Receipt of welfare, relief or unemployment compensation
- E. Attitudes toward and relationship with unions and management
- F. Occupational adjustment
 1. Satisfaction with present occupation
 2. Receipt of a possible on-the-job training
 3. Future vocational expectations
 4. Major effects of deafness on occupational experience
 5. Means of communication
 6. Relationships with hearing employees
 7. Importance of having fellow deaf employees

IV. Ownership and Consumption

- A. Income
 1. Current amount of household income
 2. Amounts of and types of savings, investments and insurance
- B. Ownership of residence and durables: types and value
- C. Economic practices
 1. Use of budget
 2. Credit buying
 3. Existence of a will
 4. Major expenditures on non-essential items
 5. Shopping practices
- D. Attitude on tax exemption for deaf people

V. Mobility

Vertical

- A. Economic status of subject's parents
 1. Family income and father's occupation when parents were respondent's age
 2. Family income and father's occupation at time respondent completed primary or secondary education
- B. Present economic position in relation to deaf and hearing brothers and sisters
- C. Expectations for future mobility
- Residential
 - A. Place of birth and type of community during early childhood (up to five years of age)
 - B. Present residence
 1. Length of time in present home and community
 2. Reason for choice of present residence

3. Mode of transportation (to work and other activities)
4. Automobile: ownership, insurance and driving (amount and record)

C. History of residential changes

VI. Social

A. Membership in organizations and participation in activities for the deaf

1. Number and types of organizations
2. Amount and type of activities
3. Importance of racial, class and ethnic identification

B. Membership in organizations and participation in activities organized primarily for hearing people

1. Number of types of organizations
2. Amount and type of activities
3. Importance of racial, class and ethnic identification

C. Friendship patterns

1. Number of friends and source of friendships (work, neighborhood, etc.)
2. Kinds of activities
3. Friendships with hearing people
4. Differences in friendship pattern among hearing and deaf members of respondent's family

D. Courtship patterns

1. Dating with hearing and/or deaf
2. Attitudes toward hearing in determining possibility of marriage

E. Source of information

1. Use of mass media
2. Subscription to publications for the deaf

F. Crime and delinquency

VII. Political

A. Political activity

1. Amount and type
2. Party membership or work
3. Voting behavior

B. Information and attitudes

1. Major sources of information about politics
2. Political attitudes
3. Attitude on usefulness of political activity for deaf people

VIII. Religion

A. Affiliation

1. Respondent's religion
2. Religion of spouse and children
3. Parents' religion

B. Religious activity

1. Membership
2. Attendance
3. Religious activity within the home

C. Special services

1. Special religious provisions for deaf congregants such as interpreters
2. Provision of non-religious services such as counseling, training, job planning, etc.

IX. Health

- A. Cause and history of hearing problem
- B. Use of doctors and medical facilities

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Period May 1, 1969, to April 30, 1970 (Unaudited)

	NAD Funds	Grant Funds	Total
Receipts:			
Contributions			
Special Fund	\$ 683.00	\$	\$ 683.00
Other	758.75		758.75
State Quotas	8,308.35		8,308.35
Affiliation Fees	100.00		100.00
Advancing Memberships	9,976.70		9,976.70
Publications	8,655.45		8,655.45
Convention Receipts	402.55		402.55
Captioned Films	6,099.50		6,099.50
Services Rendered	1,585.58		1,585.58
Reimbursements	11,775.76		11,775.76
Refunds	216.63		216.63
Dividends and Interest	127.50		127.50
Advertising	741.04		741.04
Miscellaneous	1,864.52		1,864.52
Transferred from Savings	6,000.00		6,000.00
Grants	36,133.24	266,616.60	302,749.84
Total Receipts	\$ 93,428.57	\$266,616.60	\$360,045.17
Disbursements:			
Advertising	\$ 33.75	\$	\$ 33.75
Board Meeting	1,542.84		1,542.84
Captioned Films	754.94		754.94
Convention Expenses	168.52		168.52
Deaf American Membership	2,840.00		2,840.00
Dues and Subscriptions	367.00		367.00
Executive Secretary's Expenses	1,608.86		1,608.86
Executive Secretary's Salary	15,746.14		15,746.14
F.I.C.A. Tax Payments	1,022.62	3,537.21	4,559.83
Furniture and Equipment	11,001.75		11,001.75
Insurance	716.21	1,594.78	2,310.99
Inventory	9,647.00		9,647.00
Midwestern Youth LTP		538.27	538.27
Miscellaneous	1,645.62	172.94	1,818.56
Payroll	12,841.64	101,159.72	114,001.36
Per Diem and Travel	1,865.47	21,864.08	23,729.55
Postage	2,866.98	1,817.39	4,684.37
Printing	1,866.42	19,189.62	21,056.04
Professional Services	448.10	40,769.80	41,217.90
Publication	5,017.81	4,737.00	9,754.81
Rent	11,601.20		11,601.20
Repairs and Maintenance	1,274.53	88.26	1,362.79
Services Rendered	10,299.80		10,299.80
Standing Committee	291.32		291.32
Supplies	4,108.42	4,408.34	8,516.76
Clerical Work		2,307.16	2,307.16
Telephone	1,256.26	3,326.12	4,582.38
Data Processing		1,305.25	1,305.25
Moving Expenses	674.54		674.54
President's Expenses	250.00		250.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Expense	125.00		125.00
Promotions	398.98		398.98
Seminar		20.88	20.88
Leadership Training Program		24,748.38	24,748.38
Deaf Youth Developmental Workshop		14,972.17	14,972.17
Total Disbursements	\$102,281.72	\$246,557.37	\$348,839.09
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements	(\$ 8,853.15)	\$ 20,059.23	\$ 11,206.08

Home Office Report

July 21, 1970

Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber
The National Association of The Deaf
905 Bonifant Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

At your request, we have prepared the accompanying Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the period May 1, 1969, to April 30, 1970. The Statement was prepared from your books, records and other information furnished to us but without verification thereof by this firm.

Very truly yours,
Thompson & Belloff
Certified Public Accountants

Communications Committee Report

By Paul Taylor, Chairman

The Communications Committee consisted of four members, Paul L. Taylor, Frederick N. Stewart, Gene McDowell and Henry L. Dorsey. We researched into communication devices that would enable deaf people to converse without being in visual contact of each other. The two factors that determined any device's usefulness were practicality and economics.

Every device except one did not fit the double standard of practicality and economics. Some were not practical although relatively inexpensive while others were highly practical but too expensive. The one device that fits both standards was found to be the telephone/teletypewriter apparatus which has been in use by the deaf since 1966. At present there are about 800 such devices throughout the United States. Large concentrations are found in New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Full information about the telephone/teletypewriter network may be obtained by writing to Teletypewriters for the Deaf, Inc., P.O. Box 622, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

From all the devices looked into, two general categories were immediately evi-

1. In relation to hearing ability
2. In relation to general health and sickness
3. Problems of communication in obtaining medical services
4. Use of and problems in obtaining medical insurance
- C. Medical history on diseases and symptoms associated with deafness
- D. State of knowledge of good health practices
- E. Mental health
 1. Use of therapy and counseling services
 2. Attitudes toward these services
 3. Availability
 4. Mental institutionalization of respondent and his relatives

dent. The two categories are facsimile and non-facsimile transmission/receiving. The facsimile devices were found to be highly desirable among the deaf but their prohibitive costs ruled them out. Facsimile devices are television apparatus such as the Picturephone, the Electrowriter where a handwritten message is exactly duplicated at the other end, and the Telecopier (Xerox Corp.) which duplicates any printed or graphic material on paper at the other end via telephone. It will be decades before their economics warrant general use among the deaf.

The non-facsimile devices bring the recipient of the message being sent closer to the signals which means some form of decoding is necessary. Morse Code signalling is a good example. It is very simple and inexpensive, but the time involved in learning the Morse code prevents it from general acceptance by the deaf. Another example of a non-facsimile device is the teletypewriter which is actually no more than a sophisticated coding device. The teletypewriter's main and most apparent function, printing, accounts for such sophistication.

Fortunately, teletypewriters have been around for a long time. Since the 1920's when the first teletypewriter came into commercial use, many machines were given away to make room for newer and faster machines. For this reason, obsolete teletypewriters with a good many years of life left in them have become available to the deaf. These donated machines, being coupled with an acoustic device, make it possible for the deaf to converse with one another over the telephone with no more difficulty than using a typewriter. The telephone/teletypewriter apparatus has been proved to be an economical and practical communication device as 800 users throughout the United States can attest.

The Communications Committee has written articles about the teletypewriter network in many issues of THE DEAF AMERICAN. The March 1969 issue summarizes the growth of the St. Louis teletypewriter network. The July, September, October (1969), January and February (1970) issues deal with simple maintenance techniques of the various teletypewriter machines currently in use by the deaf.

Senior Citizens Committee Report

By Charles Boyd, Chairman

"Someday, we will get old, too, and what do you want the NAD to do to make your years enjoyable and profitable? How could we make the elderly feel they are needed and wanted? How could they help the Association? What services could we provide if any?"

These questions were asked by President Lankenau and on this basis a committee of dedicated people is being formed to develop a program whereby the NAD can better serve their elderly members. As of this date, the NAD Senior Citizens Committee consists of: Mr. Ralph Harwood, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Samuel Shultz, York, Pa.

The committee has approved the following guidelines:

1. To form the NADSC guild;
2. To appoint a director to promote, direct, provide consultation and initiate programs of services for older persons; to assist in raising standards of and expanding services to the aged deafened and to cooperate with the Federal Housing Urban Developments and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on programs to help the elderly;
3. To publish on a monthly basis, either separately as the "NADSC Guild Newsletter" or within THE DEAF AMERICAN, information on retirement and related programs.

We respectfully ask each NAD member to submit his thoughts and ideas to provide better services for our NADSC members, now and in the future.

Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee Report

By Herbert Pickell, Chairman

The Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee of the National Association of the Deaf wishes to pay tribute to the late Harold Ramger for his unexcelled contributions to the National Association of the Deaf, as well as to the California Association of the Deaf. He also served as chairman of the Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee until 1968, and it was with regret that this committee could not have the opportunity to consult him when needed.

The committee report for the 29th Biennial Convention covered two major projects. The first one involved the possibility of the establishment of a state association-sponsored counseling and guidance center for the deaf, i.e., the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf. The present committee feels the Committee on the Development of Community Services under the chairmanship of Roger M. Falberg would be the most appropriate one to explore the possibility of having a Cooperating Member association of the NAD. Such agency has been defined as the one to which any deaf person in the community or area could seek assistance. A statewide program could be classified under the term "area." You are probably aware of the fact that the Michigan Association of the Deaf has a full-time professional staff. MAD is fortunate as it receives financial support from the Michigan United Fund. The fund-raising operation varies somewhat from one community to another. State association leaders might find it worthwhile to contact MAD officials for further information.

The second project involved the preparation, publication and distribution of "The Deaf at Work" by the California Association of the Deaf. The chairman of this committee felt most fortunate to accept the very last copy of the above publication as a personal gift from Mr. Daniel Lynch, staff member of the California School for the Deaf. The publication features deaf employees performing in their fields of specialization. Individuals responsible for this statewide project

are to be commended for a job well done.

Those familiar with the latest trends in the world of work are deeply concerned about the immediate and future employment possibilities for the deaf. Many firms are still not too receptive to the idea of hiring the deaf. A national version of "The Deaf at Work" could be one of the answers to our need. It would be up to you to act on this suggestion during the coming business session. This project could be assigned either to the Public Relations Committee or to this committee.

The Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee feels its objectives and goals tend to parallel those of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf. However, this committee could better function as a liaison between the rehabilitation personnel and the deaf community. The leaders of the deaf have much to contribute as they usually have excellent rapport with deaf individuals receiving rehabilitation services. Suggestions, complaints, constructive criticism or even inquiries from the leaders and other members of the community are always welcome. The more you communicate to us, the better we can determine the immediate and long-term needs or goals, and establish priorities.

The chairman of this committee participated in the New Jersey Association of the Deaf convention as a panelist. It was clear that the leaders were interested in seeking information and suggestions for more effective and expedient rehabilitation services. The committee could possibly function well as an informative resource. The members of the Rehabilitation and Welfare Committee should be encouraged to participate in as many deaf functions as possible. Orientation on the rehabilitation and welfare rights of the deaf could also be presented during local or statewide leadership training programs.

Very little is known about the American deaf on public assistance. The number of deaf citizens on relief may far exceed our estimates. The experience in Wichita, and particularly in Pittsburgh, shows that individuals on public assistance tend to isolate themselves from the deaf community. We collectively could do much for this selected population by recognizing them as individuals and informing them of services now available within the community.

The committee wishes to commend the Executive Board and staff members of the National Association of the Deaf and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for making the Census of the Deaf possible. The committee approached certain rehabilitation personnel and sought their cooperation with the Census for the Deaf. A successful and meaningful census should, in time, help justify more and better rehabilitation services for the deaf.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve on this committee.

Legislation Committee Report

By Robert Horgen, Chairman

The Committee on Legislation came into existence in the fall of 1968 when President Robert O. Lankenau asked Robert W. Horgen of Wisconsin to serve as chairman, with the privilege of selecting members for the committee.

The following members were asked and consented to serve on the committee: F. A. Caliguiri and Robert Miller, both of California; Mrs. J. Todd Hicks of Florida; Mrs. Alice Beardsley of New York and Carl D. Brininstool of Texas. A few others were also invited, but declined to accept for various reasons.

The first item of business that was brought to the committee's attention was a bill in Connecticut that would have empowered every town or regional board of education in the state to make provisions for establishing "suitable educational programs" for deaf children.

Robert C. Sampson of Connecticut, who was active against the aforesaid bill, wrote and asked the committee for assistance. While awaiting reactions from committee members, the chairman transmitted all necessary information to Mr. Sampson as to how an effective campaign could be conducted to thwart passage of the bill. Of the committee members, Mr. Miller responded with caution that pressure not be taken to stop oral groups from starting day schools, but in due time to call to the attention of school authorities that oralism is not a good system. He also described a similar situation in California that eventually led to the formation of a 10-year plan for deaf education in that state.

What has happened to the Connecticut bill is not known. The committee was asked to look into the feasibility of exploring laws of every state in the country to see whether deaf teachers are barred from teaching in oral schools or special classes for the deaf. The chairman took the position that hiring of teachers in local school systems is the prerogative of local school boards and that in just such a matter state governments would shy away from interfering with "home rule." Mr. Miller tended to agree with the chairman, saying (in his words) "Something happened in Southern California that stopped a deaf teacher from teaching in a special class and the excuse was that there was a law in the local school system."

In lieu of the above, the chairman suggested that the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf could draw up a brochure on the advisability of hiring deaf teachers in local school systems and send out copies to all local school boards. Whether this is an appropriate approach is a moot question; something concrete must be done if this situation is true in many parts of the country.

However, state legislation can be attempted to advise local school boards to consider hiring of deaf teachers in their systems. A recent law was enacted in Wisconsin which prohibits discrimination against the blind, the deaf and physically

handicapped in seeking employment in a public school or in applying for a certificate to teach, provided that they meet all other qualifications for positions and are able to carry out the duties of the positions for which they are applying.

Another matter brought up for discussion was the question of how to bend the Federal Communications Commission to have television networks and stations run captions on telecasts. Initial efforts in that direction were undertaken by the Home Office in Washington, D. C., and instances of prints appearing on telecasts have been reported in different parts of the country. While there has been a slight improvement in this type service, it probably will take time before the practice becomes general. The main problem obviously is the cost of extra equipment and manpower needed for operation.

Mrs. Beardsley was able only to snatch a few moments from her busy schedule to send to the chairman a thick packet containing materials describing the work of the New York Temporary State Commission to Study and Investigate the Problems of the Deaf. The various reports indicate that the Commission has been cohesive in discussions of problems facing the deaf, from cradle to grave in all areas of development, and progressive in thinking out possible solutions. Several recommendations have been adopted and put into effect, but the final outcome of the findings is not known. This information can best be given by Mrs. Beardsley herself, the other deaf members of the Commission or by some other knowledgeable people from New York State.

The point here is that legislation patterned after the New York Commission can be attempted in other states. Texas also had a state-authorized body made up of legislative, professional and lay people, to study problems and submit recommendations to the Legislature, some of which, it is understood, have been adopted and are now in operation there.

In the field of legislation over the recent years, we can be proud of success in getting bills through requiring the services of interpreters for deaf persons involved in court cases. There are other areas where further provisions can be obtained if the deaf will set their minds to it:

1. Employers' discrimination;
2. Auto insurance companies' practices;
3. Interpreter services in court and other legal places;
4. Peddling problems;
5. Scholarship aids for deaf and hard of hearing students;
6. School boards' policies regarding deaf teachers in oral classes;
7. Financial assistance (loans) for deaf teachers working toward higher degrees;
8. Adoption;
9. Others that may be restrictive or can be made advantageous to the deaf.

There are many ways that can be used to win lawmakers over to the side of the deaf, such as dinner get-together affairs as in Minnesota; publicity as in Wisconsin;

personal contact with legislators friendly to the deaf as in a number of states. On the national scope reference can be made to the 1969 Utah Leadership Training Workshop.

This Legislation Committee can be very helpful to all who wish to see that benefits from legislation be available to all deaf people in their respective areas if more and better means of cooperation and coordination can be made available, staffed with deaf leaders who are knowledgeable about legislative procedures and who are not overly burdened with other obligations that must come first.

Research and Development Committee Report

By Jerome Schein, Chairman

The committee has been fully occupied by the National Census of the Deaf. Unfortunately, while there are innumerable other things that should be done, the manpower resources of the committee are insufficient to do more at this time. It is our fervent hope that the Census will prove so valuable that nothing more will be expected until it is completed.

The committee will welcome suggestions for projects which we can work on as soon as the Census is done.

(Delayed Report)

Report of the Distinguished Service Award Committee

By Frederick C. Schreiber,
Chairman Pro Tem

The Distinguished Service Awards has been under the direction of Victor H. Galloway since its inception. Unfortunately, due to the press of his duties at the NTID and his doctoral studies, Mr. Galloway requested early in 1970 that he be relieved of his duties.

Inasmuch as the DSA Committee had functioned efficiently in 1966 and 1968, and a new chairman would necessitate a new committee which was manifestly impractical at that date, it was determined that the Executive Secretary would assume the role of chairman since this was largely a clerical function and the committee (including Mr. Galloway) could continue its work uninterrupted. Members of the DSA Committee: Thomas J. Dillon, Roger M. Falberg, Don G. Pettin-gill, Robert F. Panara, Frank B. Sullivan, Dale C. Williamson and Robert G. Sander-son.

All persons previously nominated were reconsidered as well as additional nominees, there being approximately 15 persons nominated in this manner. Balloting reduced this to three and from the three finalists the committee selected Miss Mary E. Switzer as the individual whose contribution to the advancement of the deaf as a whole was most significant and far above the call of duty. The committee took into consideration such factors as the normal responsibilities of the nominees and other related factors in reaching this decision.

Some discussion has been made regarding the make up of the DSA Committee and it must be noted that deliberations by mail, the amounts of data involved and the number of copies needed are not

conducive to a large committee and recommends that the size of this committee remain approximately the same.

Community Services Committee Report

By Roger Falberg, Chairman

Roger M. Falberg was reappointed chairman of this committee by President Lankenau on September 4, 1968. Since that time, the chairman and committee members have been engaged in the following activities:

A presentation was prepared asking that the National Budget Consultation Committee approve the National Association of the Deaf as a participant. Approval would imply that the NAD would be eligible to participate in local United Fund drives throughout the nation. Unfortunately, we have been recently informed that our proposal was **denied**. As a result, we are currently planning to work closely through the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies (NAHSA), which is actively encouraging local hearing and speech centers to add services to deaf people throughout the nation.

Immediately after the 1968 NAD convention in Las Vegas, your chairman flew to Miami to participate in a panel on services to deaf people in the NAHSA's national convention. Committee member Willis Ethridge was also on the panel. As a result of this panel, seventeen hearing and speech agencies from all parts of the nation indicated interest in a workshop on the addition of services to deaf people.

Mr. Ed Porter, Director of Training for the NAHSA, began planning for the workshop immediately. A planning committee meeting was held in Kansas City in January of 1969. Your chairman and Mr. Ethridge represented the NAD. Also participating were Mr. Robert Lauritsen of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf and Dr. Boyce R. Williams of Rehabilitation Services Administration. Plans were made for the workshop, which was held in Dallas in April of 1969 and which was entitled: "Orientation to Concepts Underlying the Formation of Community Services to Deaf People."

Twenty-two hearing and speech agency representatives attended the meeting. Each was accompanied by a state rehabilitation counselor and a deaf representative of the deaf community. Your chairman was also present, as was Mr. Ethridge. Both gave presentations and Mr. Ethridge chaired a small group discussion as well. Many other hearing and speech agencies asked to be included, but this could not be done because of budget limitations. Another workshop during the next fiscal year is planned to accommodate those who could not attend the first workshop.

Much concern was expressed at Dallas in regard to the negative attitudes many deaf people have towards hearing and speech agencies because their personnel are unable to use manual communication and have not expressed interest in offering services other than hearing aids and speech therapy. The agencies are

now very much aware of the problems, and changes are in the offing. It is anticipated that when the team members who were at Dallas return home to their respective communities, the deaf people, the hearing and speech agency and the state rehabilitation officials will work together to innovate appropriate and increased services to deaf people. The communities represented were: San Francisco and San Diego, California; Denver, Colorado; Coral Gables, Florida; Indianapolis, Indiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Bay Shore, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Charleston, South Carolina; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee; Dallas and Austin, Texas; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Interested persons living in these communities should contact the local hearing and speech center or hearing society and express interest and desire to assist in the establishment of services to deaf people. (Your chairman will provide exact names and addresses upon request.)

The NAHSA conducted a local workshop in Philadelphia in April. Your chairman was invited to give a presentation on how services for deaf people might be included in a comprehensive hearing and speech clinic that is in the planning stages there. The counselor of the Delaware Valley Services for the Deaf, Mrs. Fannie Lang, took part. There were several other leaders of deaf people in the Philadelphia area involved.

Mr. Steven Chough, a member of the NAD committee and an accredited social worker, attended a workshop on "Interpreting in Social Work Situations" in January of 1969. Mrs. Elizabeth Wiggam and Mrs. Frances Mire also took part. Mrs. Wiggam and Mrs. Mire are members of the Subcommittee on Social Work Standards, of which Mr. Chough is chairman. Those present at the meeting suggested that the NAD Committee on Community Services recommend to all schools of social work via the Council of Social Work Education that an interpreter for deaf clients should be accepted by a social work agency.

In February, your chairman was invited to address a group of deaf leaders in St. Louis on the development of community services there. The group was encouraged to begin reaching out to established agencies in the community—a speech and hearing agency, a family service agency or a similar agency—and try to interest them in adding valid services to deaf people. The reason for this is that it is becoming increasingly difficult—if not altogether impossible in many communities—to create an entirely new agency from scratch as was done in Wichita.

In May, at the convention of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers for the Adult Deaf in Hot Springs, committee members Willis Ethridge and Herb Pickell appeared on a panel devoted entirely to community services.

Many requests have been received for information on community services at the chairman's office. Information on hand currently consists of: Brochures prepared by Wichita and Kansas City, reprints of the article "Community Counseling Centers for the Deaf: Guidelines for Action" by Larry Stewart, Victor Galloway and Norman Tully which appeared in the January 1967 DEAF AMERICAN, the Federal project grant application which led to the formation of services for the deaf within the Greater Kansas City Hearing and Speech Center, the 1968 Annual Report of the Greater Kansas City Community Service Agency for the Deaf (a condensed version of which will appear in a forthcoming issue of the **Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf**) and a pamphlet describing the summer youth program carried out by the Kansas City CSAD.

Currently in the works is a survey of existing community service agencies in Pittsburgh, Dallas, Detroit, New York City, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Berkeley, Philadelphia and Wichita. Purpose of the survey is to obtain a working estimate of the numbers of persons served by these agencies in a year's time, an evaluation of the credentials of the directors and counselors serving within the agencies, the extent to which guidelines are felt to be needed by these persons and a complete listing of the nature of services available within each of the agencies. The survey questionnaires have already been mailed out and some replies have been received.

The NAHSA is tentatively planning a workshop which will bring together about a dozen or so persons with either extensive background in serving deaf people on a community level or long experience in such professions as social work, psychology, rehabilitation, etc. From this workshop it is anticipated that written guidelines will be prepared that will be of assistance to persons who undertake employment as counselors within community service agencies. There is a severe and critical shortage of qualified professional people to direct community service agencies or to act as counselors for deaf people within such agencies. Your committee is currently attempting to both recruit additional qualified persons and to insure that the services offered within each agency serving deaf people be of uniformly high professional quality. To assume that deaf people can be served by "just anyone" would be a very serious mistake. The goals of this committee remain the same: 1) The establishment of community services within every major metropolitan area in the United States and 2) the maintenance of high standards of ethical conduct and performance on the part of professional persons who are providing these services.

International Relations Committee Report

By Samuel A. Block, Chairman

The members of the International Relations Committee in addition to Chairman Samuel A. Block are Mervin D. Garretson, Dr. Ray L. Jones, Dr. Edna S. Le-

vine, Dr. Ross Stuckless and Dr. Boyce R. Williams.

At the Las Vegas Convention in 1968 the committee recommended, and the Convention approved, two resolutions as follows:

1. To cooperate with the World Federation of the Deaf in the establishment of an international sign language.

2. To work towards the establishment of a Pan American Association of the Deaf.

In line with the first resolution, the committee chairman corresponded with President Vukotic of the WFD, who formally invited him to be a member of the WFD Commission on Unification of the Sign Language with Mr. Francesco Rubino of Milan, Italy, as chairman. Thereafter, repeated attempts were made for this commission to meet at one or another European sites and on various dates. However, Chairman Rubino was unable to obtain agreement on date or place for a meeting, and to date none has been held.

Chairman Block met Mr. Rubino in Belgrade in August 1969 and had a conference with him during which Mr. Rubino stated he would transmit a set of photographic prints or drawings of signs that the commission would be asked to consider. However, to date the committee has never received the materials in question. Hence, no progress can be reported in this area.

Your committee chairman was also in touch with Professor Schlesinger of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Professor Schlesinger headed a project funded by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare designed to show how rehabilitation of the deaf in Israel could be promoted by the use of manual communication. The project involved the development of a sign language which Professor Schlesinger desired to publish in book form. The project funds, however, did not cover this expense, and the committee's interest in developing an international language prompted it to attempt to raise publication funds, an effort which is still continuing.

In connection with the possible establishment of a Pan American Association of the Deaf, the committee tried, without success, to interest the Pan American Union in the venture. The committee chairman was selected by the NAD Executive Board as NAD representative to a conference to be held in Buenos Aires in April 1970. Unfortunately, the state of NAD finances precluded attendance by any NAD representative. In the meantime, the committee had arranged for the NAD Home Office to mail a supply of selected printed matter on education and rehabilitation of the deaf to the Confederacion Argentina de Sordomudos for distribution to other Latin American organizations of the deaf. It hopes to continue this practice as indicated by circumstances.

Although this committee has little to show for its efforts to date, it should be recognized that the nature of its objectives are obviously long-range affairs and

that, in any case, they are made difficult of attainment by the unavailability of funds and time for travel by committee members. Despite these difficulties, the committee recommends that it continue in existence in order to pursue its very worthy objectives.

To that end, it is strongly recommended that funds be included in the NAD budget for the next biennium, not only for travel to international meetings, but also to fund travel, meetings and other expenses of the committee in this country. The fact that no funds were at all available for these purposes to date was a major factor in the failure of the committee to show a greater measure of progress. The committee engaged in considerable correspondence in connection with its activities to date, but entirely without cost to the NAD.

Communicative Skills Program Report

By Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director

I. Background information:

A. Long-term objectives: This long-term teaching proposal envisages a nationally administered pilot project to develop effective curricula, sound pedagogic guidelines, avenues of recruitment and dissemination of information and provisions for administrative controls in the direction, development and evaluation of a high-quality program in teaching manual communication to rehabilitation counselors, and such related personnel as psychologists, social workers, vocational instructors, psychiatrists and others whose field of endeavor involves contact with deaf people. This would necessarily include audiologists, speech pathologists, speech therapists, teachers, firemen, policemen, hospital employees, employers, co-workers, and family members, friends and relatives of deaf people.

Any increase in the type and nature of rehabilitation services available to the deaf client, and effective utilization of existing services, is directly related to the number of trained personnel who are able to use manual communication, either separately, or as an adjunct to speech and speechreading. Workshop after workshop in the field of rehabilitation of the deaf has recognized the need for providing new and expanded services, but there has always been the question of the dearth of trained personnel, especially those with the necessary communication skills. It is the basic aim of this project to help alleviate this problem.

Long-term objectives proposed for the project are many and varied. They include:

1. improving and enriching the communication skills of trained personnel in all areas involved in the rehabilitation and training of deaf people;

2. increasing the supply of personnel in the field of rehabilitation and ancillary services who would be able to communicate adequately with the deaf client;

3. suggesting a developmental curriculum and methodology and advising existing programs when requested on the

establishment of new classes in manual communication and orientation to deafness;

4. participating with other agencies, professional groups and institutions in their efforts to improve their services to the deaf;

5. developing effective teaching materials and sound pedagogic principles for their utilization;

6. serving as a national reference source and information center for local programs, workshops, study groups, institutions and other establishments or individuals seeking guidance on the problem;

7. establishing minimum requirements for programs, including criteria for the selection of instructors and trainees;

8. developing a uniform and high-quality course of study, including inquiry into socio-economic, psychological, educational, communicative and other orientative aspects of deafness; principles of finger-spelling; the language of signs; idiomatic and dialectic sign language; the transition to manual English; the simultaneous method; and possibly an introduction to cued speech in some programs;

9. study desirable class size for maximum learning potential, duration and frequency of meeting, teaching sites, fees, possibility of college credit-bearing courses, and in this manner, set up minimum guidelines for a flexible program structure;

10. experimenting with the potential use of audiovisual material, including TV tapes, as instructional media for the teaching of manual communication and other aspects of the curriculum;

11. designing methods for evaluating the effectiveness of individual programs, including standardized tests for this purpose, possibly through the use of films and other devices;

12. developing means of effecting a more widespread standardization of sign language among the deaf themselves;

13. exploring the concept of Communication Centers, which would offer classes in public speaking; in language development at various levels for the illiterate, low verbal, and average deaf adult; courses in manual communication for those with normal hearing; and group learning or counseling programs for families with deaf members;

14. developing a promotional kit on how to establish programs, including organization, availability of area instructors, and possibilities for the use of community resources (a listing of community agencies which might be contacted, such as school boards, adult education agencies, social services, religious organizations, and residential schools);

15. provide for periodic evaluation and assessment of the national program.

B. Supplemental nature of training: With the exception of the few RSA-funded training programs specifically emphasizing work with the deaf adult (the University of Tennessee, San Fernando Valley State College, New York University, Oregon College, the University of Arizona), virtually

nothing is done to acquaint the rehabilitation counselor with the communication problems related to deafness, let alone teach him the communicative skills that would enable him better to serve deaf clients. This is true to an even greater degree in programs for audiologists, speech pathologists, social workers, psychologists and other personnel ancillary to the rehabilitative process. The first experience with the problem, which usually results in the realization by the professional that his training is inadequate to cope with the situation, arises when this individual comes into contact with a deaf client. He may then take one of two courses: a) seek the assistance of someone (usually an interpreter) who possesses the necessary communicative skills or b) seek to acquire the basic communicative skills in order to enhance his own ability to serve his clients. The second course is usually chosen by those who have frequent contact with deaf people, e.g., a general case-load rehabilitation counselor assigned a large number of deaf clients; an audiologist committed to rehabilitative audiology; a vocational instructor who has deaf students in his classes; a shop foreman who has several deaf employees under his supervision). Thus, there is a continuous need to provide this training to both professional and lay people who do not recognize the need until they are faced with the problem.

Any long-range solution would necessarily have to attack the problem at its root by providing this training as an adjunct to the existing programs in rehabilitation counseling, audiology, speech pathology, etc. Since few of the hundreds of these RSA-funded programs have the personnel, it will be necessary for this office to serve as a consultative resource for providing access to this supplemental training. The need for the present "post-graduate" courses, which are also of a supplemental nature, will not diminish until such a time as all existing training programs provide this type of training as a matter of course.

C. The project to date: The National Association of the Deaf Communicative Skills Program was initially funded for the September 1, 1967-August 31, 1968, grant year. Work on the project, however, did not actually begin until February 1, 1968, with the appointment of the National Director. The February-September period was essentially an orientation and planning period for the Director.

Pilot classes in each of the nine RSA Regions were implemented in September 1968. The total enrollment in these nine classes was 146. During the 1968-1969 grant year, each of these classes was developed into a program (two or more classes). Thus, at the beginning of the 1969-1970 grant year, 11 programs totaling 32 classes and having an enrollment of 503 were in operation.

The spectacular growth of the program points simply to the underlying need. Requests for funding, for assistance and information and for materials have been pouring in from every state, from all types of schools and agencies and from

thousands of individuals. One gauge of the tremendous impact of the growing interest in manual communication may well be the fact that over 10,000 copies of Louie J. Fant's **Say It With Hands**, the text recommended by this program, have been sold in the past year, and this is only one of the books on manual communication presently available.

It would thus seem that a continuous program is not only highly desirable, but definitely needed. The existing pilot program should be put on a more permanent basis and developed into the extensive and viable program it was envisioned to be.

II. Accomplishment to date:

A. Pilot class programs: A brief report on each of the 11 Pilot Class Programs is given below. Emphasis is on present enrollment, long-range need, growth potential, phase-out readiness and personnel needs. Appendix A gives information on the sponsorship, coordination and personnel of each program.

1. Akron, Ohio: The United Services for Handicapped, the sponsoring agency, now has a Coordinating Supervisor of Comprehensive Services for the Deaf who has, as one of his duties, responsibility for coordinating the manual communication classes. Although one of the smallest cities within the Pilot Class Program, Akron has one of the largest programs, largely due to the large and well-organized deaf community, an abundance of teaching personnel, and the efforts of the coordinator. Enrollment for the first two sessions of the present grant year totaled 189. Although this number included speech therapists, rehabilitation counselors, social workers and teachers, the largest number of enrollees were employers and co-workers of deaf people and friends and relatives as would be expected within such a community, family-service oriented program.

Due to a change in administrative personnel within the agency, and problems related to a cut in United Giver's Fund money available to the agency which has curtailed some agency programs and the agency's capability to honor its commitments to the Federally-funded Comprehensive Services for the Deaf, the present phase-out potential is uncertain. The agency will, however, be asked to come up with a definite phase-out plan prior to funding for the next grant year.

2. Albany, California: The Albany, California, Pilot Class Program is sponsored by the Albany High School, but coordinated by the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf (EBCRAD), a voluntary agency. Enrollment for the first two sessions of the present grant year totaled 64. These classes are, however, not the only classes within the area. As a result of the Albany High School program, the impetus has developed for additional adult education - sponsored classes within the Bay Area and the EBCRAD has helped to set up classes in Richmond, Concord and other Bay Area cities to meet existing needs. These classes are independent of the Communi-

cative Skills Program (CSP), but a direct result of it.

There is a great potential for the development of various programs within this geographic area. We will continue to cooperate with the EBCRAD in developing programs as community needs are identified. The Albany High School program will be phased-out during the next grant year and funds will be used to develop a college or university program within the Bay Area.

3. Atlanta, Georgia: The Atlanta Program was originally sponsored by the Georgia Association of the Deaf, but is now being channeled through Georgia State University. The University has hired the CSP coordinator to teach a credit course in Manual Methods that is required of students in the area of Deaf Education. Plans are now underway to offer an "open" evening course at Georgia State and to develop another credit course that will be offered to rehabilitation counselors and rehabilitation counselor trainees. The University will pay for the credit courses, while this program supports the evening, non-credit classes.

A total of 52 have been enrolled in GAD sponsored courses during the first two sessions. Those taking the GSU credit course are not included in the above number.

The biggest problem toward developing a stable and continuous program in Atlanta is the dearth of potential teachers. Additional effort must be put into locating and training those who possess the necessary skills—deaf individuals and Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf members.

4. Boston, Massachusetts: The Boston program is under the sponsorship of a private agency. Enrollment (total of 42 for the first two sessions) is largely made up of teachers and college students.

Due to the historically orally-oriented nature of education within the state of Massachusetts, developing a program in this area is somewhat of a challenge. Not only is there a lack of qualified teachers, but also a lack of "practicum" opportunity. The situation seems to be changing, however.

Additional efforts will be made here at developing programs within existing speech and hearing-type agencies, and the possibility of a University program will be explored. The present teacher-coordinator, because he operates his own private agency, is free to be of service to any school or agency willing to sponsor such a program.

5. Chicago, Illinois: The Chicago Pilot Program, sponsored by Chicago City College (Adult and Continuing Education) is one of the largest (enrollment for first two sessions = 138), but is virtually forced to turn away as many "trainees" as it accepts. Adequately staffing the program to meet the demand is a problem, but not as much of a problem as funding the program to meet demand. It has been necessary to set a "ceiling" on each of the existing programs because of the limited funds available.

A change in administration of the college Adult and Continuing Education Program has slowed the development of phase-out procedures. The program should be fully funded for at least one additional year while a more active role is developed for the college and phase-out plans are developed. There is a definite need for a Program Coordinator here.

6. Denver University: The Denver University Program was developed as a model for university programs to supplement the training of audiologists and speech pathologists and has proved quite successful. With the increased emphasis on aural rehabilitation, this type of program is becoming increasingly more important.

Since the design of this type of program is to carry a class through a sequential three-course training experience, small classes (10-15) are recommended and one teacher is usually enough to meet the personnel needs.

Phase-out procedures will be developed with the University beginning the next grant year. Before phase-out can be started, however, other university-type programs of this nature must be initiated.

7. Hampton/Norfolk, Virginia: This program, sponsored by the Virginia School at Hampton, was the only new program initiated during this grant year. The school had previously received short-term training funds for conducting classes in manual communication, but the program terminated when funds were terminated. The CSP was thus attempting to assist with a program that had previously failed to find avenues of local support.

Initial response to the program, even though it was started at a late date, was quite good (74 enrolled), but attendance proved to be quite erratic resulting in a much lower than average completion and continuation rate. Enrollment for the second session dropped to 33, and final session enrollment to 13.

Evident problems related to the program are: a) the lack of highly qualified teachers, b) the peculiar geography of the Tidewater area that makes it necessary to cross so many toll bridges or go through toll tunnels and c) the need for better planning and coordination.

The teaching situation has improved and it is felt that the experience of the initial year, now that the program is being evaluated, has helped to upgrade the training provided. This program should therefore continue next year as a "new" program under the phase-out schedule proposed later in this report.

8. Lincoln, Nebraska: This program, sponsored by the Adult High School, can be considered highly successful in terms of the small population to be served. Seventy (70) trainees have been enrolled in the first two sessions and the program coordinator has devised some interesting innovative approaches: a) when faltering attendance made it necessary to discontinue an evening program that had a large number of State Rehabilitation Office personnel enrolled, arrangements were made to have the class transferred to the State

Rehabilitation Office during the day, thus going directly to the people who needed the training; b) former students within the program have been trained and utilized as instructors; c) advanced students have served as interpreters for deaf people and one trainee is now employed full-time by a deaf professional in Lincoln; d) students were "adopted" by deaf families as a means of providing practicum.

Because of the Adult Education sponsorship, phase-out of this program will be effected during the next grant year. It is hoped, however, that the program coordinator will be able to develop a similar program in Omaha, a nearby, but larger city. Here, too, is perhaps the potential and personnel for developing a statewide program.

9. Little Rock, Arkansas: The Little Rock program was built around one individual. This teacher became ill in December and had to give up her duties, resulting in the death of the program. The first session enrollment was 28.

In earlier reports the inherent dangers of one-person programs were emphasized and this only serves to underscore the problem.

A meeting has been set up on May 4 with interested individuals within the Little Rock community to see if the program can be restarted. Should a negative response occur, support will be channeled to other cities within the region.

10. Syracuse, New York: The Syracuse Program, offered at the Upstate Medical Center of Syracuse University, has one of the most capable of all teachers within the program. Most of the trainees are university students within the areas of audiology, speech pathology and special education. (Total enrollment for first two sessions = 48.)

When approached as to whether or not they would provide active support for the program, university personnel balked. The quite-evident oral bias of the educational program was apparent. Plans are now being developed to move the program to the adult education setting and assistance is being sought of adult education officials in Albany. If a satisfactory vehicle cannot be found for the program during the next grant year, attempts will be made to develop a program elsewhere within the region.

11. Washington, D. C.: The District of Columbia Association of the Deaf initiated, with short-term VRA support, the initial Federally-funded manual communication class program in 1962. Over the years the program which is quartered at Gallaudet College has developed into a tremendous on-going project. However, when VRA funding was discontinued, the DCAD withdrew its sponsorship. Attempts are now being made to transfer the onus for the program directly to Gallaudet.

The enrollment (190) for the first two sessions exceeds that of any other program, and demand is increasing again after a lack-of-funds imposed drop last year.

The potential is of course here for a large, high-quality program. A plan whereby the college will be able to ab-

sorb the costs of the program, however, must be worked out if Federal funds are to again be committed to this program. It is hoped that such a plan can be developed prior to the beginning of the next grant year.

B. Site visits: The Director, during the months of September through November, made site visits to each of the pilot class programs for the purpose of evaluating the existing programs and attempting to strengthen the role of the sponsoring school or agency or to explore local resources and make preliminary contacts where sponsoring is lacking.

C. Enrollment: Total enrollment for the grant year (third session estimated) is 1482, a 61% increase over the previous year. A table is provided in Appendix B.

D. Additions to and changes in faculty: The following teachers, listed by program, either left or were added to on-going programs. Sharon Berry, who previously taught in the Little Rock program, is now teaching in the newly developed Hampton/Norfolk program. (See Appendix A.)

1. Akron—Additions: Mrs. Ruch Simpson, Mrs. Carey Dixon, Mrs. Eleanor Jones, Mrs. Barbara Myers.

2. Atlanta—Addition: Miss Louise Guinn.

3. Boston—Additions: Mrs. Fan L. Pope, Rev. Jesse Pope. Left: Reverend Robert Blakely, Miss Patricia Mudgett.

4. Chicago—Addition: Mrs. Irene Hazel. Left: Mrs. Katherine Nichols.

5. Denver—Left: Mr. Arthur Washburn.

6. Lincoln—Additions: Mrs. Barbara O'Mara, Mrs. Tracey Hillman.

7. Little Rock—Addition: Miss Judith Westfall. Left: Mrs. Sharon Berry, Miss Terry Baird.

8. Syracuse—Addition: Mr. Angelo Coppola. Left: Mrs. Avis Hinchey.

9. Washington, D. C.—Additions: Mr. Richard Meisegeier, Mrs. Ruth Phillips, Mrs. Sharon Michiline, Mr. Willard Madson. Left: Miss Virginia Borggaard, Mrs. Betty Broecker.

E. Development of new teaching materials: The major developments during the grant year in this area include:

1. the completion of 350 transparency masters through a cooperative agreement with the National Technical Institute for the Deaf of the Rochester Institute of Technology. The RIT Instructional Resources Laboratory inked, numbered and lettered the original drawings and has provided this office with a set of masters and a set of Kodalith prints. In exchange, the NTID Division of Research and Training is authorized to use the transparencies within their training programs;

2. the completion of 12 sets of 26 ½-hour films (kinescopes) of the Dallas ETV series "Say It With Hands" by Media Services and Captioned Films of the U. S. Office of Education. These films will be available through regular MSCF channels;

3. the publication and distribution of this office of additional practice materials developed by the Chicago Pilot Class program.

F. Utilization of advisory group: Six members of the original nine-member Advisory Board have been replaced on the

Board after serving two-year terms (John Spellman, Fred Yates, Ed Davis, Mary Jane Rhodes, Virginia Boles and George Attleweed). The remaining three members have continued to serve (Chairman Vic Galloway, Jerry Alpiner and Bob Lauritsen). Galloway and Lauritsen will be replaced during the next grant year while Alpiner will be appointed chairman.

A meeting of the Advisory Board was held in Miami Beach, Florida, December 12-13, 1969. The agenda of this meeting is appended. A second meeting of the Advisory Board was held in Georgetown, Colorado, May 14-16, 1970.

G. ETV series: The series of 26 half-hour programs on manual communication initiated by the Communicative Skills Program in cooperation with Media Services and Captioned Films, KERA TV 13 of Dallas and the Callier Hearing and Speech Center has been completed and is now being distributed nationally. 16mm kinescopes of the program are also available from MSCF through regular MSCF distribution centers.

The series is now being shown or has been scheduled for showing in the following cities: Austin, Texas; Birmingham, Alabama; Buffalo, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Dallas, Texas; Des Moines, Iowa; Hartford, Connecticut; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Norman, Oklahoma; St. Louis, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; and Washington, D. C.

The tapes may be obtained on a rental basis (\$10 per half-hour program which covers shipping) from KERA TV 13, 3000 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas 75201. All inquiries regarding the program should be directed to Barry Wells, Program Director.

The response to the series has been tremendous. Much upsurge in the sale of Fant's "Say It With Hands" can be traced to the series which is based on the book.

H. Development of media: Continued efforts have been placed on cooperation with Media Services and Captioned Films in the development of media for instruction. It is hoped the MSCF will be able to fund the production of 500 sets of transparency masters. Additional 800 series Technicolor projectors and 30-lesson cartridge films on fingerspelling have been obtained for pilot class programs.

Long-range planning on the development of media for instructional purposes has, however, been held up due to the unavailability of funds for the assistant director's position (one of the major responsibilities of the assistant director will be to develop this area) and the lack of consultant funds.

I. Summer Sign Institute: The Director served on the Planning Committee and Faculty of the Summer Sign Institute held at San Fernando Valley State College in Northridge, California. This six-week institute was designed to provide training in methods and materials, media, and organization and administration of adult education classes (with emphasis on manual communication classes). Funds were obtained by SFVSC from the U. S. Office

of Education, Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Library Programs. Forty (40) participants were invited to the institute.

J. Cooperation with state and regional Offices: Contacts with each of the regional offices were made during the previous grant year in order to provide channels for cooperation in the selection and development of additional pilot class program sites. Since no funds were made available for expansion, the utilization of these channels was minimal. Most activity was related to existing and on-going programs, e.g., establishing closer cooperation with the University of Tennessee, including a future evaluation visit to the program by the CSP Director. The Director spoke at the Region IV Conference on Coordination of Education and Vocational Rehabilitation held in Knoxville.

Further cooperation at the state level was stressed and included a visit and presentation at the ninth quarterly meeting of Florida Rehabilitation Counselors for the Deaf held in St. Augustine, January 28-29, 1970. The Director spoke at a similar meeting of Ohio Rehabilitation Counselors for the Deaf in Akron on December 2, 1969.

K. Workshops attended and related professional activities: During this reporting period, the Director attended the following workshop and meetings directly related to rehabilitation programs and/or the Director's own special area:

(Dates and Site, Title of Convention, Sponsor)

May 18-21, 1969, Hot Springs, Arkansas, Convention of Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf, Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf.

June 22-27, 1969, Berkeley, California, Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, American Instructors of the Deaf.

A meeting of the Communicative Skills Program Advisory Board was held in San Francisco, June 22-23, 1969. A meeting of the Summer Sign Institute Planning Committee was held in Berkeley on June 25.

June 30-July 11, 1969, Northridge, California, Summer Sign Institute, San Fernando Valley State College.

The Director served without pay on the Institute Faculty and taught a two-week course on materials and methods.

August 14-16, 1969, Ridgecrest, North Carolina, Workshop for Southern Baptist Interpreters for the Deaf, Home Mission Board.

The Director conducted a two-day workshop for teachers of manual communication, interpreters and missionaries to the deaf. There were over 100 in attendance.

October 19-21, 1969, Kansas City, Missouri, Workshop on Continuing Education of Deaf Adults, New York University.

November 9-11, 1969, Boston, Massachusetts, Symposium on "The World of Learning and Deafness," Boston University and Horace Mann School.

December 2, 1969, Akron, Ohio, Quarterly Meeting of State Rehabilitation Coun-

selors of the Deaf, State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The Director spoke on the Communicative Skills Program.

December 5-6, 1969, Washington, D. C., First National Conference on Sign Language, Center for Applied Linguistics.

The Director was invited along with eight others to this historic conference supported in part by the American Council of Learned Societies. A report of the conference has been published in the April issue of the *Linguistic Reporter*.

December 11-13, 1969, Miami Beach, Florida, Advisory Board Meeting, Communicative Skills Program.

January 23, 1970, New York, New York, Workshop on Non-Verbal Communication and Deafness, New York University.

January 28-29, 1970, St. Augustine, Florida, Ninth Quarterly Meeting of Florida Rehabilitation Counselors for the Deaf, State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The Director spoke on the Communicative Skills Program.

January 30, 1970, Atlanta, Georgia, Classes in Special Education (Deaf Education), Georgia State University.

The Director spoke on the Communicative Skills Program, communication problems and social adjustment problems related to deafness.

February 20, 1970, Washington, D. C., Deaf Community Development Strength Through Consolidation, Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center.

The Director spoke on "Trends in the National Association of the Deaf."

February 25-28, 1970, Chicago, Illinois, Third Annual Forum, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf.

L. Other developments: Two bibliographies on manual communication have been compiled by the CSP staff. The first is a fairly comprehensive list of books and articles on manual communication which also gives pricing and availability information and designates the particular use of each entry, e.g. text, dictionary, research source. The second is essentially an updating of the "Annotated Bibliography of Books and Films" that appears as an appendix in *Interpreting for Deaf People*. Both are available for distribution on request.

M. Advisory role: An ever-increasing amount of correspondence relative to the establishment, conduction and availability of manual communication classes is being carried out between this office and various individuals and groups. Available information and materials are being shared with all those requesting such assistance. Consultative service is offered when warranted.

III. Plan of action for the coming year:

A. Major focus: The major focus during the period for which the grant is requested will be on:

1. the strengthening of all on-going pilot class programs and phasing-out of those deemed ready for continuation under local support;

2. expansion of the project to include 19 new programs, nine of which will be university programs;

3. the development of materials, including new texts and manuals for the beginning and intermediate classes;

4. further exploration into the development of audiovisual media, including TV and home-study type equipment which can be made available to individual students;

5. the development of teacher training and certification procedures;

6. closer cooperation with regional and state rehabilitation offices in the selection of new sites, and exploration of ways by which we can provide intensive training on a short-term basis for rehabilitation counselors and ancillary service personnel who are unable to attend evening classes;

7. closer cooperation with existing RSA-funded training programs in the areas of rehabilitation counseling and audiology with a view toward developing adjunct programs;

8. the development of phase-out schedules and a plan for cycling programs so that 10 of 30 programs can be phased out each year and 10 new programs started;

9. a continuing effort to coordinate all existing classes;

10. coordination of efforts to develop new signs, such as a "technical" vocabulary, by emerging technical and vocational programs (National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Delgado, St. Paul Area Technical Vocational Institute, etc.);

11. coordination of efforts to develop a higher level vocabulary of signs and more precise meanings for such signs; and

12. encouragement of further research on visual communication systems used by the deaf such as the contrastive studies suggested by the Center for Applied Linguistics.

B. Expansion: During the past grant year emphasis was placed on developing and strengthening the original pilot class sites. With the exception of the Hampton/Norfolk, Virginia, program, no new programs were initiated. Now, however, it is felt that the program should be taken out of the "pilot" stage and set upon a more permanent basis that will allow for the orderly expansion of the project to meet the ever-increasing demand. The main avenues of expansion would be:

1. **University programs:** The addition of nine university programs patterned after that of Denver University, presently funded by this project, is believed to be a necessary step in the long-range objectives of this project. Sites for such programs would be selected in close cooperation with regional offices. Guidelines for this type of program have been developed and are provided in Appendix C.

Increasing emphasis is being placed on training in the use of manual communication as a necessary component of the overall training of audiologists. The **Proceedings** of the Institute on Aural Rehabilitation (supported by SRS Grant No. 212-T-68 and sponsored by the University of Denver Program in Communication Disorders) contains the following statement on page 136:

"A unanimous conclusion of the group was that the clinical audiologist should be trained to communicate manually."

The recent establishment of the 100-member Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology as a section of the American Speech and Hearing Association will give added impetus to the need for and development of manual communication training as an adjunct to the training of audiologists. The CSP must be prepared to meet these needs.

2. **Other programs:** Ten (10) additional "community" programs should be developed during the ensuing grant year. The present one-program-per-region nature of this project does not allow for more than a very selective and limited attack on a problem that is common to all large metropolitan areas, and especially felt when any public or private attempt is made to provide services for the deaf. Every large metropolitan area should have at least one program. These community programs would be developed within such facilities as: community or family service agencies such as the present Akron program; public and private adult education programs (including community college and college continuing education programs); speech and hearing agencies (see III-F); and in cooperation with existing Federal and state rehabilitation-funded schools and agencies operating programs for the deaf.

C. Curriculum changes: No major curriculum changes are planned for the beginning and intermediate courses, but it is hoped that:

1. a new and definite basic text can be developed and published using the transparency-master art work and a combination of the practice materials developed over the past two years within the program; and

2. Willard J. Madsen's **Conversational Sign Language: An Intermediate Manual** can be revised, and published as the core intermediate course material. Once this is done, efforts will be placed on developing the advanced course curriculum.

D. Development of teaching materials: It is hoped that closer liaison can be developed with Media Services and Captioned Films in an attempt to develop films and other media for instructional purposes, and to arrange to reproduce, distribute, and assist in evaluating materials developed within the program. Consultants would be utilized in this area and the assistant director would be assigned to this task as one of his primary responsibilities.

E. Cooperative activity with regional state rehabilitation agencies: Expansion of the program would necessitate closer cooperation with regional/state rehabilitation agencies. Selection of the sites and sponsoring schools and agencies would be done in consultation with regional/state office personnel. Program coordinators would be responsible for providing quarterly reports to the regional and state rehabilitation personnel assigned to programs for the deaf, as well as to the Director.

F. Cooperative activity with private agencies: The National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies held the

second in a series of workshops on "Orientation to Concepts Underlying Services for the Adult Deaf" at Williamsburg, Virginia, April 12-15. The Director of this project served on the faculty of the earlier (April 1969) Dallas workshop and will serve again at Williamsburg. In addition, he will remain after the workshop for a planning seminar. The National Association of the Deaf, Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf are co-sponsors, along with the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, of these workshops.

The development of community service programs for the deaf within existing NAHSA-affiliated agencies will mean an increased demand for manual communication programs within these agencies to train their own and ancillary personnel and to offer such programs as a community service. The responsibility for assistance in developing and initial funding of these manual communication programs will inevitably fall upon this office. It is therefore imperative that this be taken into consideration relative to additional funding and staffing of this project.

The major emphasis of this project has, to this point, been on developing the skills that will enable hearing individuals to communicate with the deaf. Through this it is hoped that services can be provided for the deaf. Once the communication barrier is broken down, there will be an increased need to provide communicative skills training for the deaf adult. This training would cover not only improving manual communication skills, but such areas as speech therapy, speechreading and auditory training. The developing NAD-NAHSA relationship is one that should include a long, hard look into this area. Remarks made by Roger Falberg on behalf of the NAD at the Williamsburg workshop are pertinent to the problem and included here:

"It was not until very recently that good relationships were formed between the NAD and the NAHSA. Relationships between the deaf community and hearing and speech centers throughout the nation—at this time—still leave something to be desired. The reasons for lack of communication and lack of understanding between the two are many and varied, and we need not go into them at this point. These matters will probably arise during your discussions, and can better be handled there than from the speaker's podium. My only purpose for mentioning them here is to point out that while things may not be everything they should be on a local level, the two national organizations are communicating with each other,

During these communications, it has been established that there are no serious differences between the objectives of the two organizations. The basic objective of each is that pertinent and meaningful services be extended to deaf people throughout the nation by hearing and speech centers. It is also the concern of both organiza-

tions that these services be rendered by professionals who are aware of the basic problems the deaf individual faces in his daily life, who have the skills necessary to meet deaf people in their own preferred mode of communication, and—last, but far from least—professionals who are competent in their own professions. The NAD is more than willing to work hand-in-hand with NAHSA and with any local hearing and speech center to accomplish these objectives. Furthermore, the NAD is very appreciative of the active steps that have been taken in the past two or three years by NAHSA to attain these goals. This workshop and the one held a year ago at Dallas, Texas, are concrete and meaningful examples of the “active steps” mentioned above. There have been other examples as well, but these two will suffice for our purposes here.

As you go about your discussions and deliberations, please keep in mind the following factors:

1. The establishment of services for deaf people within hearing and speech centers is by no means an easy task. Negotiations with representatives of the deaf community, recruitment of a professional person to provide these services and maintenance of services (and I refer to **both** fiscal support and maintenance of a professional level of services) are all potential stumbling blocks.

2. In some communities, when deaf people have tried to make their needs known to community funding drives, they were informed that their needs were supposedly already being met by hearing and speech centers when, in reality, the local hearing and speech center had neither the knowledge of the problems involved nor the competence with which to deal with these problems. Yet, in the eyes of the community at large, the local hearing and speech center has the responsibility of meeting and dealing with deaf individuals and their problems.

The dilemma is that while expanding the services of a hearing and speech center to include professionals responsible for serving the deaf community is no easy matter, within the community at large there exists the general assumption that the hearing and speech center is already meeting these needs. In most cases, we must face the fact that this assumption on the part of the general public has no basis in reality. The hearing and speech center, then, is faced with the task of living up to public expectations, and the deaf community has the responsibility of working with the center in a constructive, positive manner that will insure that appropriate services are eventually provided to its people.

This task is a difficult one, but it is not impossible.”

G. Interdepartmental collaboration: This office has continued to effect close cooperation with the Registry of Interpreters

for the Deaf. However, it is obvious from last year's report of the Review Group that the functions of these two offices are seen to overlap more than they actually do. It is important to understand that the training materials and methods developed for the purpose of upgrading and professionalizing interpreters (individuals who already have a thorough knowledge of sign language) and training materials and methods for teaching sign language to individuals with no previous experience with the language or contact with deaf people are, of necessity, quite different. An analogy might be in the methods used to teach English as a second as opposed to a native language. The chief benefit of cooperation of the two projects lies in the fact that: 1) many interpreters make good teachers and 2) a person who has acquired the necessary skills in the use of sign language may wish to become an interpreter. It is therefore important that the line between the two types of training be clearly defined.

The Director has effected a close cooperation with the Research and Training Division of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in developing and testing curriculum materials, and with the University of Tennessee. Additional staffing of the project will allow for even closer cooperation with existing research and demonstration and training programs (St. Paul TVI, Delgado College, New York University, Oregon College, etc.). At present there is much to be desired in this area.

H. Utilization of advisory group: The present role of the Advisory Board is one of consultation on the various developmental aspects of the program. Since the basic design of the program has now been established, it is deemed feasible to cut the number of Advisory Board meetings from two to one a year, preferably in the month prior to submission of reports and plans to RSA. Members will be called on individually, however, as the need arises, to consult with the Director.

I. Anticipated enrollment: The continuous demand for the type of training that is being offered by this project serves to reinforce the experience of the District of Columbia Association of the Deaf which developed the first Federally-funded training program of this nature: demand peaks in about three years and thereafter remains fairly constant. Therefore, projected enrollment is simply tied to the number of programs that can be funded. The total enrollment for the first two years of the pilot program was 904 and 1482, respectively.

J. Plan of action: The budget and program design developed herewith were based on the following assumption:

1. The office staff of five requested is the **minimum** number needed to handle the 30-program project as it is now designed.

2. Program coordinators (with the possible exception of university programs) are a necessary part of the design as they will help greatly to effect successful phase-out and closer cooperation with regional/state rehabilitation offices.

3. The expansion of the program and additional staffing will enhance the ability of this office to handle the various developmental aspects of the program, including the materials and training functions that are so vitally important.

4. The Director-program relationship will be changed from one of direct supervision to one of selection and evaluation. Direct supervision will be the responsibility of the program coordinators who will be responsible to the Director. Program staff will be responsible to the program coordinators.

5. The minimal 10 percent annual growth figure in the five-year budget is based on the 10 per year cycling feature of the program design. Each year 10 programs will be phased-out and 10 new ones added.

6. Supplemental funds will be available for short-term needs.

7. This office will be allowed to seek additional funds from such agencies as the Media Services and Captioned Films Branch of the U. S. Office of Education for the development of media and materials, and possibly, training.

8. The administrative cost figure will be set realistically on the basis of enrollment.

K. Phase-out: In developing new programs the Director will estimate the total yearly cost of the program to the sponsoring school or agency. A three-year phase-out agreement will then be effected with this office agreeing to pay 100% of the cost during the initial year, 66⅔% during the second year, and 33⅓% during the third year. After this period of time the sponsoring school or agency will be expected to assume complete financial responsibility for continuation of the program. This office will, however, continue to supply programs with information and newly developed materials after phase-out and will continue to offer consultation, training and re-training as necessary.

Existing programs were developed without any specific agreement as to phase-out. This will be effected as soon as possible with presently funded programs, but in no case will it exceed three years.

L. Priorities: The experience of the initial two years of pilot class operation has served to reinforce the need for priorities in the development of a meaningful program that will achieve optimum potential at minimum cost. However, such priorities must necessarily be realistically based on the amount of funds available to the project. A more detailed program design will be developed prior to the beginning of the next grant year.

Pilot Class Programs

(City and State, County, Congressional District, Sponsoring School or Agency, Coordinator, Teachers)

Akron, Ohio, Summit, 14th, United Services for Handicapped, 178 West Buchtel Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44302, Mr. David W. Myers, Coordinating Supervisor Comprehensive Services for the Deaf, Mrs. Dolores Boyd, RID, Miss Karen Dixon, BA, RID, Mrs. Carey Dixon, D, Mrs. Eleanor Jones, D, Mrs. Barbara Myers, RID, Mrs. Ruth Simpson, RID, Mrs. Dorothy Vegas, D, SSI.

Albany, California, Alameda, 7th, Albany High School, Mr. Lawrence J. Hughes, Principal, 904 Talbot Avenue, Albany, California 94706, East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf, Mr. Ralph V. Jordan, Executive Director, P. O. Box 712, Berkeley, California 94701, Mrs. Betty Jo Lependorf, D, SSI, Mrs. Lois Bullock, D, SSI.

Atlanta, Georgia, Fulton, 5th, Georgia Association of the Deaf, 41 Pryor Street, N. E., #421, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, Mr. Walter A. Brown, Jr., President, Mr. Walter A. Brown, D, SSI, Mrs. Joyce Brown, D, Miss Louise Guinn, D.

Boston, Massachusetts, Suffolk, 9th, Deafness Resources Institute, 16 Clark Road, Ballard Vale, Andover, Massachusetts 01810, Mr. Clifford A. Lawrence, Director, Mr. Clifford Lawrence, MA., RID, SSI, Mrs. Fan L. Pope, RID, Rev. Jesse Pope, RID.

Chicago, Illinois, Cook, 1st, Chicago City College, Adult Education Program, The Loop College, 64 East Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, Mrs. Aimee I. Horton, Director, Mrs. Irene Hazel, D, Mr. Jerry Strom, D, Mrs. Celia Warshawsky, BA, D, Mr. Leonard Warshawsky, BA, D.

Denver, Colorado, Denver, 1st, University of Denver, Speech and Hearing Clinic, Denver, Colorado 80210, Dr. Jerome Alpinier, Director, Mrs. Bertha Kondrotis, MA, RID.

Hampton/Norfolk, Virginia, (City), 1st, Virginia School at Hampton, 700 Shell Road, Hampton, Virginia 23361, Mr. George Golden, Mr. Edward Pearson, MA, RID, Mrs. Ella Stallings, RID, Mr. Patrick Bryant, RID, Mrs. Elnora Lane, MA, RID, Mrs. Sharon Berry, BA, RID, Mr. James Singleton, BA, D.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Lancaster, 1st, Adult High School, East Educational Complex, 100 South 70, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502, Mr. C. Lonnie Johnson, Principal, Mrs. Eleanor Propp, BA, D, Mrs. Barbara O'Mara, RID, Mrs. Tracey Hillman, BA, RID.

Little Rock, Arkansas, Pulaski, 2nd, Arkansas Association of the Deaf, Arkansas School for the Deaf, Little Rock, Arkansas 72205, Mrs. Charlotte Collums, President, Mrs. Charlotte Collums, D, Miss Judith Westfall, BA, D.

Syracuse, New York, Onondaga, 34th, Upstate Medical Center, Basic Science Building, University of Syracuse, 750 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210, Mrs. Marjorie Clere, Mrs. Marjorie Clere, RID, Mr. Angelo Coppola, RID.

Washington, D. C., Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., Mr. Richard Meisegeier, Mr. Richard, Meisegeier, MA, RID, Mrs. Betty Berg, D, Miss Virginia Borggaard, BA, D, Mr. Albert Pimentel, MA, D, Mrs. Sharon Michiline, D, Mr. Tom Berg, BA, D, Mrs. Ruth Phillips, BA, D, Mr. Willard Madsen, MA, D.

BA, BS, MA—College degree.

RID—Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

SSI—Summer Sign Institute.

D—Deaf.

Appendix B

Cumulative Pilot Class Information September 1969 to June 1970 (Location, Classes, Enrollment)

1. Akron, Ohio, 5 - 5 - 5*, 78 - 111 - 120; Total 309.
 2. Albany, California, 2 - 2 - 2*, 26 - 38 - 30*; Total 94.
 3. Atlanta, Georgia, 3 - 1 - 2*, 35 - 18 - 33*; Total 86.
 4. Boston, Massachusetts, 2 - 1 - 2*, 20 - 27 - 30*; Total 77.
 5. Chicago, Illinois, 4 - 4 - 4*, 68 - 70 - 80*; Total 218.
 6. Denver, Colorado, 1 - 1 - 1*, 16 - 11 - 11*; Total 38.
 7. Hampton/Norfolk, Virginia, 3 - 2 - 1*, 74 - 33 - 14*; Total 121.
 8. Lincoln, Nebraska, 3 - 2 - 2*, 40 - 35 - 35*; Total 110.
 9. Little Rock, Arkansas, 1 - 0 - 0*, 28 - 0 - 0*; Total 28.
 10. Syracuse, New York, 2 - 1 - 2*, 41 - 16 - 33*; Total 90.
 11. Washington, D. C., 5 - 5 - 6*, 96 - 95 - 120*; Total 311.
- Total Classes—82; Total Enrollment—1482.

* estimated (third session)

Financial Development Committee Report

By Mrs. Lillian Skinner, Chairman

Committee members: Allan Crammatte, John Seidel, Gerald Burstein, Don Nuerberger, Mrs. Virginia Hughes, Mrs. Lillian Skinner.

Mr. Crammatte is with Gallaudet College, and is nearing the end of his work for a doctorate in economics. Mr. Seidel is an education specialist with the National Technical Institute for the Deaf; his area is investments and banking. Mr. Burstein is a math teacher and media specialist with the Riverside School for the Deaf. Mr. Nuernberger is a tax consultant. Mrs. Hughes is an interpreter at the San Fernando Valley State College and Mrs. Skinner is a teacher in the day school program at Arroyo Elementary.

Due to the busy schedules of the committee members, a meeting of minds was difficult to arrange; however, the committee decided to urge a strong drive for funds. In this connection, an appeal is presented in the pages of THE DEAF AMERICAN and the committee wishes to call attention to the present existing funds—the General Fund, the Building Fund, the Legal Fund, the Jr. NAD Fund (George Dewey Coats Fund, set up by the Ways and Means Committee under Robert Lankenau's chairmanship). We are inviting contributions and donations to honor or remember friends and loved ones; for special events or special reasons such as anniversaries, birthdays, graduations, etc.; or to honor loved ones by setting up special memorial funds.

A list of contributors to such funds will be printed periodically in THE DEAF AMERICAN as well as other pertinent facts connected with financial developments.

No minimum amount has been established as a requirement for setting up special memorials, but it would be more workable if a specific objective or aim

of the fund is designated as soon as possible. In lieu of special instructions, all such funds will go into the General Fund.

We wish to announce at this time a new memorial fund established in memory of Todd Griffing, the son of Barry and Beth Griffing and the grandson of Ted and Wendell Griffing. Any contributions to this fund will be welcomed.

The committee has also decided to establish the order of NadOR. NadOR to stand for involvement in a National October Rally for the benefit of the NAD. Communities are invited to participate and individuals are encouraged to involve themselves. We hope each and every member of the NAD will involve himself by initiating and supporting an OR activity. Volunteering to commit oneself to step upward as a NadOR means one will initiate, support or sustain a NAD benefit activity during the month of October.

All such moneys derived from an OR activity will go into the NAD General Fund. We will attempt to give some publicity to any OR activity in the pages of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

The committee discussed some other forms of financial development—but decided items such as grants and financial aid from private foundations, increased dues structure, sources of moneys from affiliations and income growth from investments will be taken up at a later date as soon as a clear line of demarcation is established between the various committees now being set up. As of now, the Financial Development Committee will welcome suggestions as to how we may increase the effectiveness of our work for the benefit of the NAD.

Coordination and Expansion Committee Report

By Ralph White, Chairman

The report of the Chairman of the Committee on Coordination and Expansion must necessarily be brief as the committee is still in the process of being formed. Efforts have been focused upon membership in the committee with a view toward geographic representation and leadership.

The committee, being formed at the suggestion of President Lankenau, has as its overall objective the greater involvement of various organizations serving the deaf in the NAD. Its specific objectives are:

1. To seek affiliation of organizations serving the deaf other than state associations with the NAD at a small annual fee.
2. To conduct a systematic study of the membership dues, structure and recruitment system of state associations and make recommendations for improvements.
3. To follow up on the membership status of Knights of the Flying Fingers awards recipients.
4. To assist the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN in his efforts to expand the operations and circulation of the magazine.

It is anticipated that the committee will become fully operational by September 1970.

Building Committee Report

By Mervin D. Garretson, Chairman

Following the Las Vegas Convention in 1968 the Building Committee conducted an intensive search for a home office structure which would be commensurate with the objectives of the organization and which would provide rental income for its continued maintenance.

Members serving on the committee under the chairmanship of Mervin D. Garretson included the Executive Secretary, Frederick C. Schreiber, Leon Auerbach, Mrs. Lee Katz, Dr. Howard Quigley, Dr. David Peikoff and Albert T. Pimentel. Dr. Jerome Schein had to resign when he transferred to the University of Cincinnati.

In terms of size, location and parking facilities, most office buildings which appeared adequate for our needs fell in the price range of \$350,000 - \$500,000. A number of exciting and apparently desirable prospects developed but failed to reach culmination due to various factors.

An ambitious proposal was devised by Nestler and Karp whereby the NAD would apply for a FHA-HUD loan to construct a low-rent apartment complex for the elderly in Montgomery County, Maryland, and in this manner secure the front end for NAD offices. After many delays and ambiguities from the real estate firm, the project was dropped—we believe, because they found a buyer for their property and lost interest in the NAD proposal.

A number of other suburban possibilities were explored, but, through zoning problems or negative reports from assessors, had to be abandoned.

When the stock market commenced its slide and the value of NAD holdings began to depreciate, it was decided to call a moratorium on further search until the market regains its equilibrium.

Membership Committee Report

By Don G. Pettingill, Chairman

It is the experience of the chairman of the Membership Committee that mail-type membership campaigns for new members for organizations for the deaf are ineffective. Costs are too high and efforts involved do not pay off realistically.

Therefore it has been the practice of the committee to concentrate all efforts toward "how to win friends and influence people" during NAD conventions where personal contact is easy and profitable. This, along with the biennial Order of Georges dinner or banquet, seems to bring in a gratifying number of new members, plus new members for the Order of Georges, as well as substantial income.

At the Las Vegas Convention, 142 persons attended the Order of Georges dinner. In addition, 61 new members were signed up during the week-long affair. A net profit of \$500 was realized from the dinner. Twenty new members swelled the ranks of the Georges.

All activities toward obtaining new members in between conventions is carried on by the Home Office since they have the staff and facilities. It is not possible to include results of this type of

membership recruiting in this report because no reports have been received from the Home Office on it.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the NAD in Minneapolis, it was voted to get up the G. Dewey Coats Memorial Fund for the Jr. NAD. All proceeds from this fund are to be used for work with deaf youth, namely the Junior National Association of the Deaf. Donations are tax exempt.

The Home Office has investigated many and varied ideas for recruiting new members. Among these is a group health plan, life insurance, etc., which could be offered to members of the NAD at a good savings. It is hoped that this sort of plan will help answer the average deaf person's question of: "What does the NAD do for ME?"

Plans for the coming convention are now being formulated, but will consist mostly of person-to-person contact with new prospective members by the membership committee. The Order of Georges banquet will be dedicated to deaf youth. Mr. Frank Turk, National Director, will be the main speaker. It is hoped that attendance at this dinner will double over previous records because this is one way to raise funds for the Coats Memorial Fund.

Mr. Frank Turk and the chairman of this committee have been discussing fund raising and membership drives using the Jr. NAD as the "work force" in mailing out literature and letters on the NAD and Coats Fund in an effort to obtain new members and donations. Since the Jr. NAD members will be the NAD members of the future, it is strongly felt that this is a very good investment and project.

Civil Service Committee Report

By Alfred Sonnenstrahl, Chairman

Despite the hectic years that have flown by since the last convention, a tremendous amount of progress in the Civil Service employment for the deaf has been achieved.

As announced in the previous reports, there was a written examination for the position of postal clerk-carrier which was designed especially for deaf applicants. Many states took advantage of this opportunity and organized training programs which resulted in passing scores for many deaf examinees. Due to the "opener," many deaf are now being employed in various post offices all over the country!

According to various reports, the postmasters and supervisors are extremely pleased with the deaf's output—so pleased that they would like to hire more deaf employees!

Word just came out of the Federal grapevines stating that since the result of having the deaf employed in the postal service went beyond their highest expectations, the deaf are now permitted to drive the Federally-owned motor vehicles. With a big barrier that prevented the deaf from driving these vehicles being broken down, more employment opportunities for the deaf are expected to develop!

Several months ago, the annual National Handicapped Award ceremony was held in Washington, D. C. The national annual Outstanding Handicapped Postal Employee of the Year award was won by a deaf postal clerk of Seattle, Washington. In addition, three other deaf Federal Civil Service employees were among the ten finalists for the Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year.

These honors have proven to the employers that the deaf, if given a chance, are employable and produce at least satisfactorily.

In closing, with the assumption that the deaf appreciate their current opportunities, there is a strong possibility that the world of employment will open the doors to the deaf in the very near future!

Cultural Committee Report

By Douglas Burke, Chairman

The BIENNIAL IN RETROSPECT: The past two years have been, in a sense, as difficult as a toddler or crawler just beginning to learn how to walk. Clinging onto the big hands of the NAD Board, the program accepted its guidance and is about ready to push forward under its own steam. The NAD Cultural Program has yet to experience a decline in public acceptance. Since it began, its personnel and programs have been on a steady increase. The past two years have been marked by significantly higher growth than in all past years combined. Since its initial project, the National Theatre of the Deaf, and the first national cultural tournament in Las Vegas, the NAD Cultural Program has more than doubled its contributions to the American way of life for deaf citizens. The program has amassed a huge staff of over 130 personnel who are actively involved in the business of bringing culture and cultural recognition to deaf people everywhere, especially deaf persons with talent. This growth and expansion can be expected to continue well into the future so that every talented deaf American can have his talent exposed, hopefully to the point where it can also become his vocation if he or she so desires. Let us look into some of the highlights of the past two years.

CULTURAL PROGRAM PERSONNEL: Including the National Cultural Committee, which numbers nine, there are over 130 cultural directors situated in states and cities throughout the United States. This includes regional, state and local cultural directors. The cultural army is larger than this, however, when one stops to think that almost each of these directors also has a committee of helpers. We are going to attempt a study of the characteristics of our cultural directors. Many of them are school teachers; in fact, most of them are. Some are vocational rehabilitation people. Some of our very best cultural directors are housewives. We would like to find out what some of these characteristics are. Personnel growth has been on the increase, and will no doubt continue to do so until every state and major city has its own director.

NUMBER OF STATE CULTURAL DI-

RECTORS: Forty states are now blessed with state cultural directors. It is their role to appoint local cultural directors, encourage the establishment of local cultural tournaments and to prepare a state tournament for their respective states. However, appointing the director is only the first step. We would like for each state to appoint its own state cultural director, but inaction on the part of some state groups has forced us to move ahead on our own until they are prepared to consider their own need and act accordingly. This was especially true of the first two years. Currently, nearly all, if not all, state cultural directors were appointed by their state associations, or later accepted by their respective states.

NUMBER OF LOCAL CULTURAL DIRECTORS: There are 75 local cultural directors in our program. Each is partly responsible for the state tournament, but primarily their role is to organize and establish local cultural tournaments in each of the localities for which they are responsible. They are the "feeders" to the state tournaments. As such, they are our most important leaders. They are the backbone of the NAD Cultural Program. It is with them that everything starts. States that have attempted tournaments without these local directors did not fare as well as the states that had them. Local cultural tournaments are the keys by which the doors of competitive opportunity are opened to talented deaf Americans. If your state does not have an active local cultural program, I'd like this moment to ask that this be your first "homework" when you return home from this convention.

NUMBER OF REGIONAL DIRECTORS: Eight out of nine regions had cultural directors over the past two years. However, this post has been our weakest as well as our strongest point. Regions IV, V, I, and Region IX were our strong points, while the remainder were either without directors, or had directors whom we might consider as inactive or simply unable to get the program off the ground. There is emerging a new trend to have a state serve as regional host. This idea would mean that each state would have to serve as host only once every 10 or 12 years. Thus the host could appoint the regional coordinator for that particular biennium. However, final decision on this rests with the National Committee.

Very successful regional tournaments were held in Regions IX, I and V. Regions II, III, IV and VI all held their regionals on July 25, at the NAD Convention because the appropriate preparations at the regional level were unavailable to them. This gives us a total of seven out of nine regions involved in regional tournaments although all nine regions were involved in the cultural tournaments in at least one contest area. This also indicates to us that a strong type of leadership is needed at the regional level.

LOCAL CULTURAL TOURNAMENTS: Our pride and joy of the Cultural Program has been and probably always will be the local cultural tournament. It is at this level that the NAD gets a chance to "meet

the people." It is at this level that the NAD has a need to anchor itself. In the past it has been the locals meeting the NAD. Now it is the NAD meeting the local people as well as the talented people. The state directors that have concentrated their efforts on the appointment of local directors provided the best cultural tournaments by far. Subsequent data should tell how many localities and which cities held local cultural tournaments.

STATE CULTURAL TOURNAMENTS: State tournaments are becoming situated in the state conventions. They are breaking through the oralism vs. manualism barriers like in Massachusetts, and they are helping states to set up their own associations like in New Mexico, and they are helping to get groups affiliated with the National Association of the Deaf. In New Hampshire, patients who are recovering from mental illness are admitted into the tournaments. All of these aspects provide a kind of "provincial" flavor for the contestants, since they enter the regionals and the nationals as representatives of their state as well as their locality. As our reports become complete, we will tabulate the data on our state tournaments.

REGIONAL CULTURAL TOURNAMENTS: Regional cultural tournaments take a great load off of the national tournament committee. The program will gradually grow in popularity and contests. This increases the need for holding regional elimination tournaments. Furthermore, it allows for only the very best from each region to enter the nationals. This makes for a more attractive NAD convention all around. There is a growing chance that the regionals will be held at the hosting state's convention and this arrangement is another way that the NAD Cultural Program helps the state associations, especially in terms of drawing a larger attendance. (More is said about the regional tournaments above. Suffice it to add here that three regions held cultural tournaments within their own territory; four regions held tournaments the day before the NAD Convention; and all nine regions were involved in the National Tournament in at least one contest area in 1970.)

SPECIAL FEATURE — NADDY CERTIFICATE: Golden Naddy winners will now receive a beautifully designed and engraved certificate along with their award. Credit for the entire project should go to National Committeeman Jack Wright and his aide in the project, Lois Hoover.

STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS: Over the past two years the rules have been reexamined and regrouped so that it will be easier for cultural directors to interpret them. There are several minor demands for further changes. The basic objective, however, is to keep the rules simple and basic so as to maintain flexible and adaptable aspects and to handle any and all issues not covered specifically in the rules through arbitration groups.

Judges' scorecards were redesigned. The National Committee is obligated to Leon-

ard Peacock and the Wisconsin culturalites for permitting us to adopt many of the ideas that went into their own scorecard designs.

The cultural tournament coordinator's sheets were updated and copies were made available to all cultural directors throughout the United States. These coordinator guides enable the tournament coordinators to have a handy reference available on just what is involved when one sets up a tournament for cultural competition.

Role description sheets were developed for local cultural directors so that persons who wished to serve or recruit people for service could explain the duties of the local directors.

Biographical information sheets, cultural director report questionnaires, and several minor surveys related to program improvements were made.

RATE OF PROGRAM CORRESPONDENCE IS HIGH: The Cultural Program requires a tremendous deal of correspondence. The regular information bulletins alone went out approximately once a month to all cultural directors, national committeemen and the NAD Executives. Several also went to the NAD Board members. In addition to this, close to 10 letters per week, not to mention follow-up postal cards, reminders, etc., went to the cultural directors who had all kinds of questions ranging from interpretations of the rules to program directions, copies of rules, scorecards, coordinators guides and job descriptions. The large amount of correspondence was necessary to get the program off the ground. Future correspondence will be directed to state directors and regional directors, since the local leadership correspondence would make too many demands on the national director's office.

GOLDEN NADDY BOOK: This is to be a collection of pictures and biographical sketches on all the people that have helped to launch and maintain the NAD Cultural Program. Initial efforts to get this book underway have been slowed down by persons who have yet been unable to get their biographical sketches to us. Printing costs will be met by the Cultural Committee itself, probably through fund raising efforts in the future.

THE GOLDEN NADDY LUNCHEON: This post-climatic event, the Golden Naddy Luncheon, has been set up to honor our Golden Naddy winners, the contestants who make it to the NAD Convention, the leaders of the NAD who demonstrate an interest in the cultural program and conventioners in general who have participated in the cultural program. Also for persons whom we would like to interest in our cultural program. It is also a minor fund raising source to enable the cultural program to carry out the numerous projects that are heading for the drawing boards as the National Committee approves of them. The luncheon received approval from the NAD Board and will be a permanent fixture of future conventions unless interest proves otherwise.

At this luncheon prominent speakers will be entertained and their primary subject will, of course, pertain to American and deaf American culture.

TOURNAMENT ADDITIONS FOR 1970: The National Committee decided to respond favorably to several of the requests that had been made for additions to the Cultural Tournament. The following areas were added to the 1970 tournament list of contests in which deaf persons could compete: magic, personal hobbies and sculpturing. All three proved to be very highly in demand all over the country as this forthcoming convention will demonstrate.

NAD GAINS OVER SEVENTY NEW MEMBERS: As a result of the Cultural Program, 70 persons are known to have joined the NAD or one of its affiliate organizations. However, out of about 20 reports, this is only the initial total. There are about 80 reports yet to come in from our cultural directors. Most of these did not hold a local or state tournament since the bulk of them are local directors. However, even 70 new members is a figure that the new cultural program can be very proud to offer the NAD and as reports come in the total can be expected to increase.

CONTESTANT TOTAL NEARLY EQUALS ALL PAST TOURNAMENT TOTALS: In Las Vegas we were able to report that, counting everybody, contestants, directors and spectators, the NAD Cultural Program was of interest to approximately 400 persons. However, figures based on 23 states so far, show that we have 380 contestant entries. This total does not include the cultural directors and the spectators, nor does it include the contestants from states that have not reported their totals to us. It is likely that the total contestant entries will exceed the combined total of interested parties reported in Las Vegas. This indicates that our Cultural Program has undergone a substantial upswing since 1970. We will try to have the exact figures available by convention time.

TALENT POWER FUND: The NAD expressed the desire to have the Cultural Program support its own program and raise its own money to carry on this program. Two alternatives were utilized over the past two years for fund raising: One was the entry fee route which contestants pay when they seek to enter a cultural tournament. This brings one dollar per entry to the national fund. Another aspect was to start a booster campaign and award Talent Power buttons to every person who donates one dollar or more to the NAD Cultural Program. Thus far the total amount of money raised for our fund is \$490. This is merely enough to keep the Cultural Program operating another two years. However, much of the money earned in addition to the initial five hundred dollars will go into the Talent Power Fund to promote other goals related to the cultural program. These are listed in the Appendix of this report under the title: Talent Power Fund Goals. So despite the fact

that the program is only in its second biennium, it has reached the stage where it has become self-supporting.

NATIONAL TALENT REGISTRY: The NAD Cultural Committee is now in the process of setting up a National Talent Registry. The registry will contain the names, biographical information, talents and past performance experiences of talented deaf persons in the United States. It is the goal of the registry to help place talented deaf persons in theaters, night clubs, schools, conventions and other entertainment posts, and where possible, set up tours for them. A copy of the outline drawn up by Ralph White is being considered by the National Committee. Subsequent to its approval, a registrar will be appointed and work on the registry will begin. Funds earned for the Talent Power Fund will help to promote this new work. Additional ways will be explored for funding the National Talent Registry.

A copy of the design initially being considered by the National Committee is in the Appendix of this report.

NAD (DEAF AMERICAN) CULTURAL SERVICE AWARD: Our hardest workers are the cultural directors. Their work is a service so that a great number of talented deaf persons can have an opportunity to express their talents in open competition. This in turn brings recognition to deaf persons and their special talents. A cultural director's work is a double effort for he must not only organize the cultural program in his territory, but he must educate the deaf citizenry on just what is meant by the NAD Cultural Program. This is a tremendous task and it deserves recognition. We are grateful to Jess Smith, the editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, for making this award possible. Every regional, state and local cultural director is eligible to be nominated for this award. An independent committee chosen by THE DEAF AMERICAN editor makes the final selection. As you noted previously, there are about 120 cultural directors who are eligible to be nominated. Only one will receive the Cultural Service Award, probably the most competitive award that the NAD can offer.

NAD BOARD APPROVES ADMITTING DEAF TEENAGERS: Over the past two years, deaf teenagers have requested permission in several states to participate in the NAD Cultural Tournament. These states in turn submitted their requests to the National Committee chairman. The NAD President, after finding the NAD Board to be in favor of allowing deaf teenagers to enter the Cultural Program, officially permitted them to enter. However, deaf teenagers will have to meet the usual requirements of membership that deaf adults must meet.

Five deaf teenagers have entered the competition so far. The first to apply for the national tournament for magicians is Ed Ubowski, Jr., from Chicago, Illinois. What is meant by teenagers here is that they are still attending a public high school or a school for the deaf. There is a strong feeling that many high school

teenagers are very capable chess players, painters, etc., and that they would benefit immensely by being exposed to adult deaf persons interested in various phases of the Cultural Program.

CONTESTANT PARTICIPATION INCREASES BY OVER 600%: The first NAD cultural tournaments on all levels amounted to about 90 contestants. About 30 were local competitors, leaving us with 60 contestants from the state level. The state totals for the past two years amount to 380 entries, with the total threatening to go over 400. This is a tremendous increase and the bulk of the credit should go to the local, state and regional directors who guided this program forward.

THE NAD CULTURAL COMMITTEE APPROVES OF NEW TOURNAMENTS FOR 1972: The NAD Cultural Committee recently voted in favor of adding several areas to the Cultural Program for 1972. These will be announced at the forthcoming convention since the final details have yet to be worked out.

DANCE TO FOLLOW THE GOLDEN NADDY AWARDS SHOW: Immediately following the Golden Naddy Awards show there will be a dance. At this dance the national winners can receive their congratulations from well-wishers and display their awards.

NINETEEN CULTURAL TOURNAMENTS TO BE HELD IN MINNESOTA: Tournaments will be held in the following areas in Minnesota: Painting, Photography, Sculpturing, Magic, Pantomime, Poetry Recital, Short Story Dramatization, One Act Plays, General News Publications, Knowledge of the Bible, Hymn Singing. Skill in Presenting a Biblical Story, Checkers, Bridge, Chess, Personal Hobbies, Knitting, Quilting and Dressmaking. Schedules will be made available at the convention.

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN: The past two years have been difficult at times and we are certainly grateful to all of the cultural directors for the magnificent work that they are putting out in behalf of us all to improve cultural standards among deaf people today. In closing, I would like to express my special thanks to the national committeemen: Francis Higgins, David Neill, Simon Carmel, Jack Wright, John Schroedel, Robert Panara, Alfred Sonnenstrahl and Robert Duley for their persistent loyalty to our cause.

CULTURAL COMMITTEE BUDGET: The budget of the Cultural Program was kept to the bare essentials throughout. In fact the portion allocated for travel was not used for travel. It was converted to stationery and postage expenses. Despite a Home Office memo previously indicating that all postage would be covered for the committees by the Home Office, the NAD Cultural Committee covered its own postage. This item alone has been our most costly. However, the free supply of stationery that the NAD provided undoubtedly did much to alleviate the costs. A slight excess might remain at the end of the fiscal year, if any, but several of the costs will not be wrapped up

until the convention is past. At that time a follow-up report will be made.

Receipts	
Received from the NAD Board	\$ 318.13
Earned from contestant entry fees in 1968	181.87
Total fund on which the Cultural Program was to operate	
	\$ 500.00
Expenses	
Postage and envelopes	\$269.47
Stationery (stencils, mimeo paper, ink, etc.)	123.41
Telephone calls (including TTY)	33.15
Bills carried over from last convention	30.93
Total expenditures to date (6/24/70)	\$456.96
Recapitulation	
Received from the NAD plus entry fees	\$500.00
Money spent for the Cultural Program to date	456.96
Total on hand	\$ 43.04

After all the reports were placed on file it was moved by Francis Crowe (George Hanson) that any report submitted after the convention be reviewed by the Executive Board. Gordon Allen (Al Pimentel) amended the motion to the effect that the reports be printed as a supplement to the official convention proceedings. Leonard Faucett (Phil Aiello) proposed a second amendment requiring that late reports be sent to all Representatives. A motion from the floor closed debate and both amendments and the main motion carried without opposition.

The Executive Secretary submitted the Home Office statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the period from May 1, 1969, to April 30, 1970. (See Home Office Report printed earlier in these Proceedings.)

A question from the floor (Leonard Faucett, Jr.) asked the Executive Secretary to describe the distribution of NAD assets. Mr. Schreiber explained that our stocks are worth around \$35,000, that we have reserve funds of about \$5,000 and an operating reserve of \$17,000. A considerable asset, not precisely determined, is our inventory of equipment, books and so forth.

Harv Baynes raised the question of why the NAD failed to live within its budget. Mr. Schreiber explained that income as well as expenses exceeded estimates and that an adjustment in our indirect costs would have provided us with a credit balance. Leon Auerbach then questioned the telephone bill. Several other members asked questions and Edward Carney took the floor to explain that he hoped that the NAD membership was not unappreciative of what the Executive Secretary has accomplished.

The President then took the opportunity to read and dispose of some bills that had been submitted:

Bill 1: Introduced by Leon Auerbach (Ralph White). "I move that the NAD establish within its structural organization a professional section. This section, as the name implies, is to consist of members presently engaged in a professional capacity." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 2: Introduced by Emil Ladner (Alice Beardsley). "I move that the NAD have its own official flag or banner. A committee should be chosen by the Presi-

dent to submit designs before the next convention." Referred to the Cultural Committee.

Bill 3: Introduced by Leonard Faucett, Jr. (Howard Watson). "I move to increase the NAD individual dues to \$15.00 per year and the dues will include THE DEAF AMERICAN and membership in the state organization." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 4: Introduced by Robert LeMieux (Boyd Hume). "I move that deaf or hearing persons who are sponsors of the Jr. National Association of the Deaf shall be members in good standing of the Cooperating Members of the National Association of the Deaf." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 5: Introduced by Mrs. Louise Hume (Edgar Templeton). "I move that the Executive Secretary be considered an official member of the NAD Executive Board entitled to voice but no vote." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 6: Introduced by Leon Auerbach (Leo Jacobs). "It is moved that the National Association of the Deaf establish in 1970 a 10-member "Commission on Signs" for the purpose of providing leadership and coordination in the development and refinement of sign communication; that said commission be independent of any ongoing communication program; that its membership be drawn from the fields of higher education, special education, vocational rehabilitation, religion and/or other areas that relate closely to deaf people, with due regard to reasonable geographical representation." Referred to Research and Development Committee.

Bill 7: Introduced by Leon Auerbach (Mrs. Bernard Moore). "It is moved that the National Association of the Deaf organize and begin in 1970 a nationwide drive to secure registration to vote in local, state and Federal elections of all eligible deaf persons, and that quarterly reports on progress be made in THE DEAF AMERICAN." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 8: Introduced by Bert Poss (Robert LeMieux). "I move that the NAD prepare and print guidelines, which will be helpful to local host committees in the planning for the NAD biennial conventions. The manual (guidelines) should contain provisions for the number of personnel needed for various functions, stage arrangements, lighting, facilities, seating order, etc." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

At 2:35 p.m. the General Assembly recessed for the workshop sessions.

THIRD SESSION

Council of Representatives, Tuesday, July 27

The Council of Representatives was called to order at 8:45 a.m. Jimmy Jones made a couple of announcements concerning the trip to the Technical-Vocational Institute and provided some details as to the Wednesday outing.

The President took the opportunity to read and refer bills as follows:

Bill 9: Introduced by Robert Anderson (Ned Wheeler). "I move that a standing committee be established for the purpose

of studying the NAD membership quota (for Cooperating Members) situation and submit possible solutions to end the quota problem that has been with us so long. This committee could possibly come up with a uniform state association-NAD membership combination fee." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 10: Introduced by Alice Beardsley (Walter Brown). "I move that the NAD award certificates of affiliation to the Cooperating Members and renew them every time the states pay their quota." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 11: Introduced by Helen Maddox (Mrs. Allien Hudson). It is moved that the NAD take up more time to provide some help to and take up some investigation into the matter of difficult problems South Carolina (and other southern states also) has. The NAD should give them more support than ever before, by giving strong voice to the right people and to the right places. In backing up our state organizations for many good purposes, the NAD needs to represent itself as our strong national organization in the southern states." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Bill 12: Introduced by Medford Magill (Mrs. Bernard Moore). "I move that NAD reimburse the expenses (for postage, envelopes, paper work) of the state associations, religious groups and other agencies who have contributed their time in collecting names and addresses for the National Census of the Deaf." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Communications received since the day before consisted of a letter from the Washington Association of the Deaf promoting their bid for 1974.

Lawrence Leitson, chairman of the Credentials Committee, submitted the following report:

Credentials Committee Report

The Credentials Committee, Mrs. Alice Beardsley of New York, Walter A. Brown, Jr., of Georgia, Ben Medlin of Ohio, Robert Skinner of California, and Lawrence Leitson of Florida, chairman, met yesterday and reviewed the following Representatives, all being in good standing:

Alabama—Harry L. Baynes.
 Arizona—Jim Oster.
 Arkansas—(absent).
 California—Gerald Burstein, Robert Skinner, Leo Jacobs.
 Colorado—Leonard Faucett, Jr.
 District of Columbia—John Levesque, Tom Coughlin, Bernard Brown.
 Florida—Lawrence Leitson.
 Georgia—Walter A. Brown, Jr.
 Idaho—Glenn Bauman.
 Illinois—Robert Anderson.
 Indiana—Eugene Schick.
 Iowa—Dale Van Hemert.
 Kansas—Dorothy Ruge.
 Kentucky—Virginia Ward.
 Louisiana—Medford Magill.
 Maryland—Leon Auerbach.
 Michigan—Mildred McGinness, Agnes Foret, John C. Claveau.
 Minnesota—Francis Crowe, George Hanson, Lloyd Moe.

Mississippi—Mrs. Allien Hudson.
 Missouri—Edgar Templeton.
 Montana—Robert LeMieux.
 Nebraska—Dale Paden.
 Nevada—(absent).
 New England Gallaudet Association—
 John Spellman.
 New Jersey—Phil Aiello.
 New York—Alice B. Beardsley.
 North Carolina—Edgar M. Winecoff.
 North Dakota—Dwight Rafferty.
 Ohio—Ben Medlin, Boyd D. Hume, (Mrs. Hume, alternate).
 Oklahoma—Guy Calame.
 Oregon—George W. Johnson.
 Pennsylvania—Charles Boyd.
 South Dakota—Jerold Berke.
 South Carolina—Helen J. Maddox.
 Tennessee—Robert S. Lawson.
 Texas—Bert Poss.
 Utah—Ned Wheeler.
 Virginia—Mrs. Bernard W. Moore.
 Washington—George Belser.
 Wisconsin—Robert Scribner.
 Total number of Representatives—47;
 absentees—2.

The only question concerned the status of the Arizona and Iowa Representatives. Arizona paid its quota as of yesterday and Iowa has paid its 1970 quota and two years in advance. Jess Smith (Robert Anderson) moved that the Credentials Committee report be accepted. The vote in favor of the motion was unanimous.

At this point Gordon Allen took the floor and explained that the Order of the Georges had a caucus for the purpose of selecting a Representative. The Georges' choice was Edward C. Carney. Alice Beardsley (Ned Wheeler) moved that Mr. Carney be seated as Order of the Georges Representative. The motion carried unanimously without debate.

Other official members of the Council of Representatives are the officers and Board Members. For the 1970 Convention they were:

President—Robert O. Lankenau.
 First Vice President—Jess M. Smith.
 Second Vice President—Gordon Allen.
 Secretary-Treasurer—George Propp.

Board Members—Sam Block, Don Pettingill (absent), Al Pimentel, Robert G. Sanderson, Lil Skinner, Frank Turk, Ralph White.

The President then called the roll of official Representatives, officers and Board Members of the NAD. The total number of eligible voters in the Council of Representatives was 58 (61 with three absentees), and the President duly decreed that the designated members of the Council of Representatives could lawfully conduct the business of the National Association of the Deaf.

Ned Wheeler (Agnes Foret) moved that all bills previously submitted be officially accepted as read by the Council of Representatives. The motion carried unanimously.

The President then read and referred the following bills: (Attention is called to the fact that there was no Bill 13).

Bill 14. Introduced by Leon Auerbach (John Levesque). "It is proposed that there be an Assistant Executive Secre-

tary of the NAD, employed full time in the Home Office of the organization, and that one of the prime responsibilities of the position be editorship of THE DEAF AMERICAN. The NAD budget is to include funds necessary to attract a competent and experienced individual to fill this position." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 15. Introduced by A. Philip Aiello (Thomas Coughlin). "It is proposed that the NAD establish a permanent workshop titled 'Leadership Training,' for the purpose of training young adults to become leaders of tomorrow. The NAD office shall act as the sponsor and provide representatives to each cooperating state helping to develop the said workshop and train present leaders to train future leaders in their states. The type of training should be devoted to areas such as personal approach, public speaking, conducting meetings, understanding parliamentary procedures, etc. It shall begin its functions one year prior to the 1972 convention." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Gordon Allen, as chairman of the Law Committee, took the floor and explained that all bills requiring law revision must be submitted by Thursday in order to enable the Law Committee to act and make their recommendations to the Council of Representatives.

The Chair then added that the Ways and Means Committee would make its first report on Thursday morning.

Robert Scribner asked that to avoid confusion all handout materials be placed on a separate table. The Chair decreed that this would be done.

Edward Carney asked for a show of hands to determine how many participants would be interested in having the hotel provide coffee during the break at fifteen cents per cup. There was not a sufficient number of people interested, so no arrangements for coffee were pursued.

Leonard Faucett, Jr., requested the President to appoint an official parliamentarian. The Chair stated that this had already been done, and Robert G. Sanderson was introduced as official convention parliamentarian.

Dale Van Hemert requested that the parliamentarian be present at the meetings of the Grievance Committee. The Chair's decision was that Mr. Sanderson could be asked to clarify specific problems presented to him by the committee.

Lil Skinner, as chairman of the Funds and Development Committee, made a number of suggestions that delegates help disseminate. Local chapters should conduct rallies, encourage the establishment of memorial funds, contribute to these funds and things of that nature.

The Council recessed for coffee at 10:15 and reconvened at 10:30.

The Chair announced that the report of Malcolm Norwood on Captioned Films would be delayed until the afternoon.

Dr. Jerome Schein then took the floor and provided details regarding the Census (see report). A number of questions were presented from the floor as to how the ac-

quired data would be used, how distinction between deaf and hard of hearing is made, the geographic distribution of the sample, how deaf minority groups are included and the nature of the questions to be asked.

The Chair then took the opportunity to introduce Dr. John Schuchman, acting dean of students at Gallaudet College, and Stanley Bigman of the Census Project.

President Lankenau next read and referred several new bills:

Bill 16: Introduced by Leonard Faucett, Jr. (Mrs. Agnes Foret). "We move that the NAD bill any Cooperating Member for each individual who claims to be a member or shows valid proof of being a member in good standing of their respective state organizations, if that name does not appear on the official NAD records. Upon receipt of proof from said organizations the NAD will reimburse the membership to the respective registrants." Referred to the Resolutions Committee which in turn referred it to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 17: Introduced by Lawrence Leitson (Alice Beardsley). "It is moved that the following change be made in our Bylaws—Article IV, Section 4a. Delete the last sentence that reads, 'His compensation shall be determined by the Executive Board,' and add a new subsection (j). 'j. The Executive Board, upon recommendations submitted by the President and approved by the Ways and Means Committee, shall set the Executive Secretary's salary.'" Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 18: Introduced by Lawrence Leitson (John Spellman). "It is moved that the following change be made in the NAD Bylaws—Article XI, Section 2a: Delete the first sentence. Reason: redundant. (See Article IV, Section 1b)." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 19: Introduced by Leo M. Jacobs (Phil Aiello). "I move that the Cooperating Membership quota be increased 50c in order that the Home Office may send a copy of the **Newsletter** to every member of the Cooperating Member (state) associations, thus establishing better communication between the Home Office and the individual member." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 20: Introduced by John F. Levesque (Leonard Faucett, Jr.). "The Gallaudet and DCAD-NAD Association move that the President appoint a committee of five under the advisement of the Law Committee to work on a project gathering all proceedings of every NAD Convention into a book for codification and reference." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Bill 21: Introduced by Boyd Hume (Medford Magill). "I move that the NAD encourage Cooperating Members to make efforts to have bills in their states passed providing for interpreters for deaf court defendants and have the RID prepare general guidelines for proper procedure for obtaining this objective." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Bill 22: Introduced by Boyd Hume (Ben Medlin). "I move that the NAD use utmost precaution in their Census questionnaire to avoid creating resentment against the Association by deaf persons who might have reason to feel that their private and personal rights have been violated." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Jess Smith then took the floor and requested permission from the people who have submitted bills to reword all phrasing in bills referring to Cooperating Member associations to "Cooperating Members." All bills now on file will be reworded in this way. The suggestion was approved by general consent.

Edgar Bloom then took the floor and explained that he had a letter from a friend of his who is working among the deaf in the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Association for the Deaf has established a TTY network and would have a formal ribbon cutting ceremony at which time they would like to contact the President of the NAD. Fred Schreiber replied to this: Arrangements have been made for a TTY hook-up with the PAD at 7:30 p.m. on Friday. A TTY will be brought to the banquet room with appropriate ceremony and so forth.

Harry Baynes then asked for the floor on behalf of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf. The AAAD has compiled a book of deaf athletic records which Mr. Baynes was selling for 50 cents.

Robert Sanderson then took the floor to explain the workshop setup for Tuesday afternoon. The scheduled beginning for the workshops was at 2:30. Mr. Sanderson explained that he needed additional people to fill out some of the panels.

President Lankenau excused himself at this point for a TV interview, and his place was taken by First Vice President Jess Smith.

Mrs. Dorothy Ruge then asked for the floor to explain, as supplementary to the DA report, what her state has been doing as a special arrangement with the DA staff. In substance, her state association has been providing DA subscriptions to rehabilitation personnel, and she thinks it is something that all Cooperating Members might pursue.

Leonard Faucett, Jr., then made some announcements for the Grievance Committee. After this the Convention recessed for lunch.

The Council of Representatives reconvened at 1:10 p.m. with Jess Smith presiding.

Bert Poss, relative to the Law Committee report, asked a question of Gordon Allen, chairman, regarding the proposed relationship of the Jr. NAD. Leon Auerbach also asked for clarification, and, after some discussion it was agreed that the problem was mainly one of clarification. The Law Committee was meeting Tuesday night at 7:00 p.m. in the Hoover Room and would resolve the problem at that time.

The Chair then read and referred some additional bills:

Bill 23: Introduced by Robert Scribner (.....). "Whereas, the prob-

lem of deaf (and hearing persons masquerading as deaf) beggars continues to be a nationwide problem, in spite of legislation initiated by some of the individual states; and whereas, many of these beggars cross state lines to practice their nefarious activities; and whereas, these beggars have openly flouted efforts by individual state associations of the deaf to restrict their activities where such activities were harmful to the local deaf citizenry; and whereas, some of these beggars have even gone so far as to threaten with bodily harm local deaf persons who have challenged them, and whereas, the activities of these beggars, especially when they peddle articles asking for sympathy for the deaf or try to sell the manual alphabet, cast a stigma of disgrace on honest, hard-working, tax-paying deaf people; and whereas, it is assumed that the individual states will be able to do a better job of enforcing their local laws if they are backed up by a Federal law; now therefore be it resolved, that the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 26-August 1, 1970, go on record as favoring the enactment of a law by the Congress of the United States which would make it a Federal offense for such beggars to cross state lines for the purpose of peddling merchandise which exploits deafness as a handicap, or involves the sale of the manual alphabet. Be it further resolved, that the National Association of the Deaf start efforts immediately to have a bill introduced in the next session of Congress, and be it further resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each Cooperating Member of the NAD." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Bill 24: Introduced by Charles H. Boyd (Phil Aiello). It is moved that the National Association of the Deaf Senior Citizens Guild be established with an appointment of a director who shall promote, direct, provide consultation and initiate programs of services for the elderly deaf, and to publish on a monthly basis either separately as the **NADSC Guild Newsletter** or within **THE DEAF AMERICAN** information on retirement and related programs." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Malcolm Norwood, representing Media Services and Captioned Films, then did a slide presentation on the broad objectives and goals of MSCF. Because of the inability to reproduce the visuals, it would be rather pointless to reproduce the text of Mr. Norwood's talk. The highlights of his presentation may be summarized as follows:

Most deaf people are familiar with the MSCF function of providing entertainment films for adult deaf audiences. Recently MSCF has been able to acquire films that are newer and more up to date, such as "True Grit," etc.

Mr. Norwood's main objective was to explain the operation of the Bureau of the Education for the Handicapped. Using slides, he showed the three di-

visions—research, training and educational services—of the Bureau and gave some examples of what each division is doing. Then he explained the role of Media Services and Captioned Films within the Division of Educational Services.

He described some of the various projects of MSCF and explained that their efforts cover all areas of the handicapped. The agency also reaches all age levels from preschool through adult education. Mr. Norwood described some of the materials being developed, and he then introduced some of the people present who are associated with MSCF.

Following his presentation, a number of relevant questions were asked, several of which related to how the programs and materials were affecting deaf education.

President Lankenau returned at this point and took over as the presiding officer. He announced that his TV interview would be aired on Channel 5 at 6:00 and 10:00 p.m. Jess Smith briefed the President on what had transpired during his absence. A new bill was then read and referred:

Bill 25: Introduced by Phil Aiello (Jim Oster). "It is moved that the NAD standing committee—such as Educational Committee, Legislation Committee, Ways and Means Committee, Public Relations Committee, etc.—draw up and publish a pamphlet outlining the guidelines explaining and providing assistance to the officers of Cooperating Members to contact various state agencies, to help improve the needs and welfare of the deaf." Referred to the Public Relations Committee.

Jimmy Jones, Convention chairman, was granted the floor to make some announcements regarding Friday's banquet and the Wednesday outing. The NADDY dinner for Saturday was also announced.

Gordon Allen briefly explained, in response to a question from the floor, the structure and functions of the Order of the Georges, after which the Council of Representatives recessed for the workshop sessions.

FIFTH SESSION

General Assembly, Thursday, July 30

The fifth session of the Convention was called to order by President Lankenau at 8:45 a.m. on Thursday, July 30. After some announcements concerning social events of the Convention, the Chair reminded the Assembly that Mr. Vinci of Connecticut was officially appointed sergeant-at-arms for the Convention. Mr. Lankenau also explained how the Cooperating Members would share in the proceeds of the Convention. He also informed the membership that all new bills would have to be introduced before noon.

A new bill was read and referred:

Bill 26: Introduced by George Propp (Francis Crowe). "It is moved that the Convention established a task force committee to organize and coordinate a forceful and aggressive attack on the increasingly complex problem of educating the hearing impaired. The objectives of this

committee would be to focus and concentrate the growing strength and resources of the NAD on what is unquestionably our major problem. The broad function of this task force during the crucial years that lie just ahead would be to define goals, determine priorities, promote studies and research, form subcommittees for specific projects and in other ways establish the NAD as the consumer voice in educational matters. Task Force '70, as it could be called, would consist of five of our most prominent and knowledgeable educators. In addition to ordinary operating funds, Task Force '70 would be provided financial support for at least one meeting." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

At this point the Secretary-Treasurer read several communications, as follows:

1. A telegram from Malcolm Norwood, president of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association: "Greetings members of the National Association of the Deaf in behalf of the members of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. I wish you a successful convention."

2. A telegram from Edward C. Merrill, Jr., president of Gallaudet College: "Best wishes for a successful convention. As you plan for the future, plan to support Gallaudet College so that it can continue to be the 'Best of Two Worlds' for all deaf people."

3. A letter from James P. Herron, president of the International Catholic Deaf Association:

"This is to introduce Mrs. Katherine Feely of St. Paul. She is the ICDA State Secretary for Minnesota and I have asked her to act as our goodwill ambassador since it will not be possible for me to attend your Convention.

"We had a highly successful convention in Pittsburgh and it is our hope that your deliberations will be equally successful in every which way.

"With every best wish, I am . . .

4. A letter from Kenneth F. Welch of the Oregon Association of the Deaf:

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Association of the Deaf are asking for a bid to have the National Association of the Deaf Convention in Portland, Oregon, in 1974 or 1976.

"Portland, Oregon, the Metropolis of Oregon is noted for its roses, baby elephants and beautiful scenery. There is so much to offer in sightseeing and recreation in Oregon. Won't you give us a chance? With all good wishes for a successful NAD Convention in Minnesota.

For the record, it should be mentioned that a number of telegrams were received from various hotel managers, sales representatives, even mayors, to promote various bids for the 1974 NAD Convention. The content of these messages was largely similar and will not be quoted in the Proceedings of the Convention.

Robert Sampson of the Public Relations Committee gave a brief report on the activities of his committee and explained the disposition of two bills. These bills, 25 and 32, deal with matters that are already prescribed in the long range goals of the PR Committee.

The next item on the agenda was the Law Committee Report by Gordon Allen, chairman. The report was placed on file but will appear later in these printed Proceedings. The reason for this is that the subsequent action and debate that ensued at this point was rescinded and struck from the record.

After the coffee recess, the coffee having been provided by the Empire State Association of the Deaf, the Assembly reconvened to hear Dr. Ralph Hoag, superintendent of the Rochester School for the Deaf. Dr. Hoag spoke on the topic of teacher certification. The transcript of his recorded talk is as follows:

"Thank you very much, Bob. It's a pleasure to see you again. Thank you for those introductory remarks. I'm very proud and pleased to be here today and to see so many of my old friends among the group that's here. Also, several former students of mine, both from Arizona where I worked several years ago and some of the Rochester alumni are here among you.

I'm pleased to be here in Minnesota and Minneapolis. I'm coming back to the place of my early life. I lived here. My mother and father attended the Faribault school and graduated from that school. I was born in Duluth, Minnesota, and lived here in St. Paul, Minnesota, for several years before moving to New York State during the depression. I grew up in this area: so I feel a kinship to Minnesota and the deaf in this area.

I want to thank your committee for inviting me to come to talk to you. I have done several talks to explain what is going on in the area of certification of teachers by organizations that work with the deaf in our schools. I have been to meetings, it seems, on the average of one to two per month all year talking on this topic. My purpose in doing this is to let all people who are interested in the education of deaf children—teachers themselves, both the deaf and hearing, and all groups that have an interest in this work—to give us feedback and information about how and what to do with changing the requirements for the preparation of teachers.

We are now working continuously on, or with, the rules set up by the original sponsoring organization called the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf. These rules of certification of teachers have been in existence since 1930. There were some adjustments in these rules back in 1952, but since that time there has been no major changes in these regulations.

Meetings of educators since the Federal legislation for supporting teacher training in the different colleges around the United States have influenced or exposed a need to update our old rules for teacher training. This resulted in several meetings and conferences. The Babbidge Report showed

that we need updating in many different areas of education and resolutions brought about the changes that are occurring right now. The Conference of Executives turned over, by vote, the function of issuing certificates to teachers. They turned it over to the CED, the Council on Education of the Deaf.

What's the CED? I am sure that most of you know, but some may not. The CED was established to be the major organization that encompasses all persons interested in the education of the deaf. Three organizations are part of the CED: the Conference of Executives, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf (CAID), and the A. G. Bell Association. These three organizations formed an executive committee. Members of that executive board consist of four members of each of the three organizations.

That group, the names of that Executive Committee, can be found in the **American Annals Directory Issue**, so I won't go over that list. But I think you will be interested in knowing the names of the people who are on the Teacher Certification Committee. Any committee of the CED has members appointed from each of the three organizations that I named previously.

First, this committee was established July 1969 at Berkeley, California. We were given the responsibility of administering the rules of teacher certification as they exist right now, and we're going ahead with that. But at the same time, we are working on a draft proposal for changing these rules. They are not effective now and will probably not be effective next year. It will take time for full acceptance by all interested parties, the three member organizations and all others who have some contribution to make to it.

There are needs and we are looking for those needs. We want to hear an expression of your interests and your desires in this. Members of this committee consist of myself as chairman, date of appointment to 1972; Dr. Brill of Riverside; Dr. Stelle of the White Plains School; and Dr. Krug of the University of Colorado. Those are the four from the Conference.

The four people from A. G. Bell are: Dr. Leo Connor from the Lexington School; Jean Lehman from Los Angeles State College; Dr. Phil Blevins from the Clarke School; and Josephine Carr from the University of Oregon.

The four members of our Committee from the CAID include: Dr. Grace Hanson from Texas; Dr. Herb Barkuloo from Washington State; Lucy Moore from the University of Trenton; and Joe Giangreco from Iowa.

Each of these have appointment dates that range from 1970 to 1973. This is a rotating committee, and the new president of the CED starting

August 1 is Ben Hoffmeyer of the American School for the Deaf in Connecticut.

The need of these changes has come about by the many, many changes happening in the whole field of education in recent years. Because of our technological advances and the changing population of children who attend our schools, the whole field of education is undergoing change, and we have to keep with the times and try to project into the future. We need to plan for the kids that are coming along in the future years.

There are new developments in the use of media, electronics and methodology. Schools are exploring different methods of teaching and working with children. All of these things contribute to the need for change. Just before this present committee was formed, an ad hoc committee was appointed to write a draft or a proposal. That proposal as taken was called the Connor-Stelle Report. Some of you may have seen it or read it. It was distributed last September to develop constructive criticism for that report.

It was rewritten again by the committee, and a new draft was printed and distributed in January. Another ad hoc committee was appointed at that time to talk about other areas of teacher training, in vocational and other high school special subject and content areas. Bill Castle and Hollis Wenks were co-chairmen of that report. Those two reports were merged soon after that, and printed in a draft that was distributed here yesterday, I believe.

That draft is what we have now. What is coming? We are now spending the time this year, during the summer and early fall, to attend various meetings and have open discussions on this topic. The first meeting was held in Florida in April with the superintendents of schools meeting there. There were other people added to that group. Some people from your organization were there, and they discussed and debated this topic, and that's where the invitation came to be here with you today.

The second meeting was in Philadelphia at the A. G. Bell meeting. I also went to a workshop in Alabama where there were teachers from that general area. I went to Louisiana and met with teachers in that area. I also went to Seattle just a few weeks ago to meet with the state directors of special education and invited them to give us advice and comment. Now I am here, and in the fall, there will be a meeting in Berkeley on October 17. This will be an open forum on this topic so that people on the West Coast can come in and give their comments and discussion in an open meeting.

We hope also that any individual or group of people who wish to give

us language, thoughts and feelings about this will write to us, to me, and it will be read and reviewed by the committee in due course. We plan to have a meeting of the entire committee in November, plus any others who have been appointed as resource people to help us improve this draft and make it better.

After that, it will still be a draft. It's not going to be the final proposal, and it will be presented to the CED Executive Board meeting in January. What happens after that will be up to the board. They will decide whether we distribute that new copy to all organizations and see how they feel about it. If it becomes acceptable by that time, then each of the three organizations will have their own meetings to approve of it. When the three organizations all approve it, then it will become the working document or rules for teacher certification from then on until the next time there is a need for change.

That's where we are at this point in time. I just want to open the floor for questions and discussions with you, and I would ask that your workshop group yesterday write a summary of your discussion so that we can use this in our committee work in November. Thank you for letting me take part of your very busy schedule and for allowing me to come here. I will turn the floor over to your President, and, if you have something you want to talk about this morning or ask questions on things that I've not made clear, then please feel free to do so. Thank you.

Several Convention participants asked questions and made statements on the general topic of teacher preparation.

After announcements and several inquiries of a general nature, the Assembly recessed for lunch.

SIXTH SESSION

General Assembly, Thursday, July 30

The Assembly reconvened at 1:25 p.m. The first thing on the agenda was to hear David Hays, director of the National Theatre of the Deaf. Mr. Hays was accompanied by Dorothy Miles, a member of the NTD staff. His paper delivered by the simultaneous method was as follows:

The National Theatre of the Deaf

By David Hays

Congratulations! Finally, now, like hearing people, you have a professional theatre—to complain about.

Theatre has always been my profession, and I've often suspected that the important thing to theatregoers is not going to theatre, but complaining about it. Complaints that you know are familiar to you—they couldn't understand the plot, paid too much, didn't know about it in time, didn't like the dirty words and so forth.

Good. Thank God something is real enough, important enough, to stimulate exciting discussion. No one gets that excited about television or comic strips

when they're bad. Bringing this stimulation to the deaf community is one of the most important things we can do.

Not too many hearing people go to live theatre—perhaps five percent, but in this small percentage are the influential people, the community leaders, the educators, the employers. Other people we reach through television, and a careful estimate is that over seventy million people have seen us—and I promise that every one of these people has a better opinion of deaf people today. I believe that we're already starting to see the effects of this in some areas.

In the deaf world, we play for many more than five percent, and this creates problems. Perhaps we will be one factor in bridging the sad gap that exists between the leaders of the deaf community and the so-called "average" deaf person. I'm sure that everyone here is pledged to close that gap.

But we must not compromise our purpose. We are committed to you, to the government and to the NTD company to develop a theatre that is uniquely yours—a theatre that takes your special skills, your special language, and develops these special skills into a fine theatre that is a distinct and powerful contribution to human experience.

We have compromised in many ways. We tried to do repertory—that is, doing different plays on different nights. That stimulates the company itself—vital to its health. This also allows us to play longer in one city. It is the ideal of most companies. But deaf audiences became confused, though the publicity was clearly marked. Also, many deaf people refused to see two new plays if they had to see one old one.

We have to give up the idea of a balanced evening. Last year we presented one hard play and one easy one. The people who complained about the hard piece never gave us credit for the easy one. When deaf people have more experience in theatregoing, we may try that again—for the moment, we must seek different ways of "balancing."

We try, whenever possible, to play for predominantly deaf audiences on Friday or Saturday nights. We understand your problems, and try to help, even though this causes hardship with the planning of our tours. Perhaps in the future you will understand that we also must earn our living from Monday to Thursday. Perhaps this theatre will encourage you to join the world a little more in matters like this.

There are some ways in which we cannot compromise. In hearing theatre, it is accepted that many passages are not easy to follow—but are important for mood or color. Your constant concern over basic communication has caused frustration, even anger, when every word was not understood. We must keep certain freedom in this, or we will fail. Not everything is simple plot.

Another way that we must not compromise is in seeking your own personal, private opinions about what we do. Art cannot flourish with group thinking.

Like many other minorities, you tend to speak for others, not for yourselves. I know this, being a member of a minority group. It sometimes seems immoral to speak for oneself when the group must be served first. Deaf people so often say, "We all loved it—but I hated it," or "We all hated it, but I thought it was o.k." No good. We get good feedback, but often we are uncertain that it is your careful and individual opinion. Dorothy Miles will now achieve better communication with the NAD and others.

The most important door that could be closed in our face is in the choice of material itself. Let's go back to our purpose. That is not simply "the entertainment of the deaf world," as one critic said. This man suggested scripts for us—concrete suggestions, thank goodness! But the kind of script he suggested is available in silent films, in television comedy (easy to comprehend) and, in burlesque shows, as the padding material between strippers. They are easy to understand. And easy to do at a school or community theatre level. I enjoy them myself. But they are only hearing theatre, simply translated into sign language. What is gained on the level we are trying to attain? We are not trying to imitate hearing theatre! Aren't you sick of condescension because you are merely "as good" as hearing people? Do you really want to throw away this chance to do something better? How many other such opportunities do you have?

If you want good hearing theatre, translated, use Captioned Films. Through this superb service, hearing theatre becomes yours.

It is absolutely essential, artistically and economically, that we play for a mixed audience, of hearing and deaf. And to reach the hearing audience we must stand up like men and present work that indicates that this community is capable of original, thoughtful work in the leading of mature modern theatre—more—that it can present work that is a unique development, and evidence, of your unusual and different skills.

"Killer McGee's Last Fight," translated into signs, will achieve nothing for you except the simplest entertainment. "Arsenic and Old Lace" won't do much more, in the long run. These plays are easily done without us. Our critic says you were doing this long before NTD was born. Good! Keep it up!

Our best audience is young deaf people. They will grow up with this theatre. Our future is their future. Their goals can be lifted by seeing the appreciation of hearing people for these deaf actors. We can help focus their minds on the finest literature in the world, no longer above their understanding. And these young people, sitting next to hearing people, do not share the same terrible suspicion that troubles so many deaf adults. Young people understand the gains made for their future, rather than take the easy and selfish approach, and only feel suspicious that the hearing people are, perhaps, understanding more than they are.

Give us time. Don't pull us down. Per-

haps some day there will be two professional theatres, as there are in many countries—one more popular, one more artistic. But as long as we have only one, let it have only the highest intellectual standards: Good amateur and community theatres can supply more popular works. And, with more experience, difficult theatre will become easier.

This will happen in many ways. Theatre excitement in the deaf world is increasing. Amateur groups are encouraged. Schools are now recognizing the value of creative drama, and our company members, and graduates of our summer school, are equipped to teach it—yes—more deaf people teaching the deaf. We hope, next summer, to initiate a program for the schools, inviting to Waterford teams of students and teachers from residential schools, in the hope that good drama departments can be started on their return home.

The company members are now working with community theatre groups. We'll help each other. We work with the Hughes Memorial—a magnificent company that has helped us in a dozen ways. They serve their community far better than we can serve any single community. Recently they did a fine production in which the leading man was pointed out as being as good as anyone in our company. Why not? We had invited him to join, and only personal reasons had kept him out of NTD. The point is that there are more and more fine people available all over the country. Use them. Let's not be small about comparisons. Let's create a real upsurge of this valuable work. We need competition: this is one of our biggest problems. Our best nights are in Washington, D.C. With Hughes and Gallaudet, it's a real "theatre town." Let's have more.

With our competition, in colleges, in Europe, on Broadway, we are forced to choose plays that are not simply enjoyable works in translation. We must choose works that we can do better than hearing companies. Let me explain why we chose our most important achievement so far—"Songs From Milkwood." This is usually a static play, with little for the eye. Voices come out of semi-darkness, and this play, one of the great works in modern literature, might be almost as good as a radio play, until you people did it. Your language gives action and visual color to the words themselves, and the play is suddenly alive with movement. I honestly believe that we gave the finest production ever of this often produced play. That's real achievement, for you, for all of us. That is the kind of contribution we can make to the world—illuminating things that the hearing world only took for granted. That kind of work, not "Killer McGee's Last Fight," will help get you the respect, the status, the jobs.

"Milkwood" was a hard play for you. One critical editorial, in "The Silent News," comments that the production is bad because "a solid story line is the essence of the theatre-going experience." Wrong. The essence of the theatre-going

experience is the awakening of insights, perception, awareness of human feelings and relationships. For a solid story line, go to the comic strips. For a sense of mood, for the ways of the human soul—go to theatre. And, you are **not** better than hearing people when it comes to revealing a story line. Where you excel are in news ways of showing the inner quality of communication, of human beings themselves—hundreds of ways not yet touched. If the difficulty of "Milkwood" were just in its lack of ordinary plot, then I would say that we are contributing because you must learn to understand this kind of drama, which is what the world is doing today. But I think that the chief difficulty of this play, for you, was not the new signs created to handle Dylan Thomas' soaring language, nor the difficulty of focus as the signing shifted rapidly from group to group. It was the lack of a continuing plot context to help you fill in the signs that were not quickly understood—also the fact that actors played many parts—another quick-jump in contextual understanding. This is a different problem than just simple lack of plot. Fair enough. We must try to find new ways to clarify plays new to your experience. But we must not give up our fight for this kind of play, this widening of drama as deaf people know it, and, because of you, as hearing people know it.

Your ways of illuminating the human search for meaning are the key to our particular contribution. That's why poetry is so effective in this theatre: why so many poems are clarified, take on new depth in performance. Let us work with your strength.

Let me discuss some recent criticisms of us. The editorial I just mentioned is, sadly, empty of any suggestions. Typically, it discusses the play it did not like, and does not mention the work put in to balance the program. I mentioned the false idea of what a play is. There is no other meat. In the editorial I just quoted is the curious hint that our actors are not typical of the deaf community. Another letter says this also. It is true. We hire the best actors we can. There is no attempt to make our actors typical of the deaf community. Sarah Bernhardt was not a typical Jew, and Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson are not typical black people—look what they have done to lead out their minority groups. Actors are never typical people. Young actors now, in the hearing world, are almost all college graduates, with good academic experience, in both theatre and liberal arts. An actor by definition stands above the crowd. Do you want "typical" doctors? No, only the best. Let these be leaders like your other leaders, like Boyce Williams, Fred Schreiber, Bob Panara, Jess Smith, Merv Garretson, Doug Burke and dozens of others in this room. It is also true that most of our actors are Gallaudet people, and in a few years I'm sure we'll have some NTID people. But not because they're from colleges. We don't discriminate one way or another. Help us find the best, college graduates

or not. But let me have the least typical, the most brilliant performers in your community.

Hoping for a selection of objective criticism from the entire country, we find instead two long letters, both from older New York City actors who are angry about not being auditioned for NTD. Auditioning is risky. We never audition deaf actors, we see them perform instead. I went to see these men perform, which took more trouble and time than calling them in for a humiliating audition. They are skillful men, and crowd pleasers among the local deaf community. It was my judgment that they were not the kind of performer we are trying to get to build a young and unified company. I may be wrong.

These men claim that their skill at making their own props and costumes marks them as real professionals. Sadly, in today's world, it marks them more as energetic and sincere amateurs. We are developing propmakers, designers, costumers under the leadership of the most skillful professionals in world theatre. The breakthroughs that these people make will be not just for themselves, but for all of you, at top level. That's the important difference.

Here are two failures. First, we tried to develop a script service so that deaf people could read plays soon to be done by hearing companies in their area. The principal reason for failure was simple apathy. But little by little we will try this again, in areas with well organized groups who want this. You lead the way, we'll help. Your young people will ultimately pick up this idea. The fact that your theatre is achieving so much in the hearing world will encourage these young people to become involved in the good things of that world.

Another failure: Last year Lou Fant stood at the side of the stage at a Broadway hit, and translated the entire play for a group of about 40 deaf people mixed into the audience. Everyone seemed pleased, and we planned to repeat this four or five times this year. But not one New York deaf person wrote to us to encourage us, and not one organization offered help. When you seem to want this, we'll help.

Recently I was accused of discrimination against the deaf because the O'Neill Center runs a hearing playwright's conference, and not a deaf one. We'll run one—and a deaf critic's institute to boot. Anyone offer to help? With the planning? With the money?

We have an informal advisory board of 22 deaf people. Last year I sent out a careful request for advice—and got only four answers!

Our publicity among the deaf has been uneven: sometimes very poor. Suggestions please! But remember that any touring company is totally dependent on the energies of the local communities to promote them. I suspect that piles of our fliers have not been remailed to all the people in an area. And if you get one—read it! One major criticism was that because the cover of the flier was the same,

every one of the programs was the same. Read it!

When this company began, I was concerned that one of the presentors was charging too much for the deaf community. I phoned him, and he told me to go to hell. He said that he wouldn't cheapen the quality of this production by charging less than his usual price. "With your title," he said, "if I charge less, hearing people will assume they're seeing second-class people. Also, if that's all the deaf people think of their own professional company, I don't want you or them."

Yes, our "Milkwood" was hard. It was hard for us too. But if it had been Shakespeare, fewer people would have complained about the hard language, which is far more difficult than "Milkwood." I never understood certain passages from "Hamlet" myself—until I saw you people do it.

For our fall program, we are making another step towards fully original works, created for this company. First, poetry and prose by children—passages full of fresh and direct and profound ideas. No one can touch you for performing these works—we'll try to go deeper into them than ever before. Again—we'll work with your strength, with the things you do better than hearing actors.

Second, we'll present the great classic play "Woyzeck." This is the simple story of a common man, driven to murder the one thing he loves because of events, and a life and society, that he cannot control or understand. The company will be relating this, as a start, to your own experiences in our society. It is, again, a play full of mood. It will be an important step for us. The story itself is almost too simple. It is only a framework for mood. Come with your senses, your feelings, stripped and ready.

A lively discussion followed Mr. Hays' talk. Criticism of the NTD apparently stems largely from a misunderstanding of the project's objectives. Dorothy Miles added some comment on the NTD Workshop for Children.

At this time a group of Jr. NAD campers arrived and were introduced as a group.

The President then took the opportunity to read and refer some additional bills:

Bill 28: Introduced by Phil Aiello (Ben Medlin). "It is moved that the National Association of the Deaf draft a resolution to the Council on Education of the Deaf's Teacher Certification Committee for strong consideration of appointing a qualified deaf educator on the Committee when the position becomes vacant in 1970." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Bill 29: Introduced by Thomas Coughlin (Eugene Schick). "I move that the National Association of the Deaf send a representative to the American Medical Association in their annual convention to expose the insufficient knowledge of the doctors and nurses, especially in the field of pediatrics, about the problems of deaf babies as well as young deaf children being born to hearing parents who, very often, are unaware of what steps should be taken to educate their children. This

action, I strongly feel, will bring a contact between the American Medical Association and the NAD, thus establishing a channel of communication between the NAD and the hearing parents of deaf babies." Referred to the Public Relations Committee.

Bill 30: Introduced by Lil Skinner (Harry Baynes). "It is moved that the following change be made in Article III, Section 7a: add the words, after expense reimbursement and per diem allowance, 'for transportation to Board meetings and conventions'." Referred to the Law Committee.

The Assembly then went back to a continuation of the Law Committee Report. Previous convention action on this report was rescinded and struck from the record as was the action and debate at this point.

Jess Smith (Charles Estes) moved that the General Assembly recess until the next day. An amendment by Gordon Allen (Al Sonnenstrahl) changed this to read: "recess after reading additional bills." The motion as amended carried. The Chair explained that the General Assembly would be reconvened on Friday morning.

The following bills were then read and referred:

Bill 31: Introduced by Phil Aiello (Walter Brown). "It is moved that the Law Committee re-evaluate the proposal Article III, Section 2, part c. The present proposal consists of four regions with many states out of place. It is proposed that the regions be divided into six divisions with neighboring states so that they can be well represented; each division shall have two Representatives, totaling 12 Representatives." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 32: Introduced by John Spellman (Leon Auerbach). "It is moved that the NAD take corrective steps to remedy a deplorable lack of provision to greet distinguished visitors and guest speakers in the form of an official greeter." Referred to the Public Relations Committee.

Bill 33: Introduced by Harry Baynes (Guy Calame). "I move that Board Members be limited to two successive terms of office." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 34: Introduced by Helen Maddox (Charles Estes). "It is moved that the Cooperating Member shall send in an accurate list of members to the NAD Home Office on the first of June of the convention year before Representatives of the Association can be seated at the Convention meetings. If the list is found inaccurate and not updated, the Cooperating Member shall pay a penalty determined by the Board. New Cooperating Members shall also be required to file for membership by June first of a convention year so that they can be properly represented." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 35: Introduced by John C. Claveau (Robert Lawson). "We feel the division of four (4) regions as it now stands to be unfavorable. We move that the nine (9) divisions of Vocational Rehabilitation re-

gions would provide a fairer representation." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 36: Introduced by Bernard P. Brown (Al Pimentel). "It is moved that the NAD sponsor an involvement program for the Jr. NAD organization and a likewise young group to be conducted by the proper committee in its future national conventions. As attendance of young people would be insured as well as their interest in the NAD. It is hoped that a program shall be established with this intent in mind." Referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Bill 37: Introduced by Al Sonnenstrahl (George Hanson). "There shall be a member-at-large from each of nine regions as drawn for the NAD Cultural Program on the NAD Board, resulting with the total of 15 members (President, President-Elect, Past President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and nine members-at-large)." Referred to the Law Committee.

Bill 38: Introduced by Jim Oster (Harry Baynes). "It is moved that in all General Assembly meetings, the Council of Representatives members shall move to the back of the audience. Or, if this is not possible, then have the C. R. remain mute and thus let the G.A. speak out. If no opinions are expressed, then let it be said for the record that no opinions have been heard." Gordon Allen (Fred Schreiber) moved that this bill be tabled. On a point of order a vote was taken. The motion to table carried.

Bill 39: Introduced by David W. Myers (Thomas Coughlin). "I propose that an award be established, to be called the Robert M. Greenmum Award in honor of our late distinguished leader, to be given biannually to a person who has provided helping services to his fellow deaf people primarily on a voluntary basis. Nominations will be made to the Board. Selection will be by the Board at its last meeting before a Convention. A plaque will be given to the recipient." Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

After some announcements, the General Assembly recessed at 5:30 p.m., and the Sixth Session of the Convention was to be continued on Friday morning.

Session Six of the General Assembly was reconvened at 8:50 a.m. on Friday morning with President Robert Lankenau in the Chair. He announced that it was the decision of the Chair that the General Assembly would not be permitted to run beyond 11:55 a.m. at which time the President would convene the Council of Representatives. This was approved by general consent.

Gordon Allen took the floor to continue the Law Committee Report. Robert Sanderson, parliamentarian, asked Mr. Allen to yield the floor, and Mr. Allen consented. Mr. Sanderson requested that all discussion of the Law Committee Report be limited to asking questions. By general consent this was approved.

Gordon Allen returned to the floor and explained that discussion would begin on the Second Law Committee Report. All Law Committee Reports follow, and for convenience of the reader they are re-

corded in the order discussed rather than in the order filed:

SECOND LAW COMMITTEE REPORT

By Gordon Allen, Chairman

Bill 30 (Article III, Section 7):

a. Add in the words after expense reimbursement "for transportation and per diem allowance to Board meetings and conventions."

Recommendation: Rewrite Article III, Section 7, a, to read:

a. The officers and Board Members of the Association shall not receive salaries but shall receive reimbursement for transportation to and from Board meetings and conventions and expenses not to exceed the standard per diem allowance of the Association at the time.

Reason: There is an inequity existing in that most Representatives receive reimbursement from their respective Cooperating Member associations.

Bills 31, 35, 37: All three of these bills deal with the problems of members of regions and Board Members.

Recommendation: All three are disapproved.

Reason: The Law Committee at its Washington meeting last January spent two days hammering out the setup as submitted in its first report and it is a physical impossibility to make all the changes needed in the Bylaws to implement any of these plans for the reason that change in part will require a complete review and correction of all other changes proposed. While minor changes in the proposal submitted by us may possibly be handled, major ones such as embodied in these bills cannot in the time remaining for this convention. We recommend adoption of the amendments as proposed in our first report.

Bill 34: Moved that the Cooperating Member associations shall send in an accurate list of members to the NAD Home Office by June of the convention year before a Representative of the association can be seated at the convention meetings. If the list is found inaccurate and not updated, the association shall pay a penalty determined by the Board. New Cooperating Members associations shall also be required to file for membership by June 1 of a convention year so they may be properly represented.

Recommendation: Refer it to the new Law Committee for study and possible action at the next convention.

Reason: Because of the accumulation of work at this convention remaining and the short time left the matter cannot be given proper consideration.

Proposed Changes In NAD Bylaws

Preamble

Change section (a) to read:

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all Cooperating Member associations in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens.

The National Association shall cooperate with educational institutions in their effort to foster total growth among young deaf people through sponsorship of a Junior National Association of the Deaf.

Reason: Obvious, to incorporate the Junior NAD in the Bylaws.

Article I, Section 1, a.

After "representation" in the fourth line add the words, "of at least 20 persons,". Further add after "membership fee" in the 12th line "for the current calendar year." Further change "membership fee" in the same line to "quota."

Reason: To get minimal number of members for new organizations cooperating with the NAD—in terms of cost to the Association.

Article I, Section 1.

Add a new subsection (e).

e. Junior National Association of the Deaf. Membership in the Junior National Association of the Deaf shall constitute a special classification for the purposes of participation in the Council of Representatives.

Reason: To facilitate representation in the Council of Representatives for the Junior NAD.

Article II, Section 2, b.

Change figures "90" in the third line to the figures "60."

Reason: To agree with proposed changes in Article IV, Section 1, h.

Article III, Section 1, a.

Change to read:

a. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a President-Elect, a Secretary-Treasurer, the immediate Past President, and eight members of the Executive Board.

Reason: To provide for President-Elect and Past President, deletion of one vice president and additional Executive Board members.

Article III, Section 2, a.

Change first 10 lines to read:

a. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by a roll call vote on the last day of each biennial convention, beginning with the year 1970, and shall hold their offices for a term of two years, or until their successors are duly elected. (Note: Board members serve for a term of four years, as provided in the next subsection [b].)

Reason: To change from ballot to roll call vote so Cooperating Members will know how their Representatives voted.

Further changes in this subsection:

In the middle of the subsection change "Article I, Section 2" to read "Article I, Section 1 and 2."

Reason: Correction of previous Bylaws.

Further change this subsection:

Delete the lines following the words "for holding office," commencing with the words "Two members."

Reason: Other provisions proposed.

Article III, Section 2.

Add new subsections b, c, and d and change present b and c to e and f.

b. The Executive Board shall also be

comprised of eight members other than the officers. These members shall represent four geographical divisions of the United States and possessions such that two members shall be elected from each division.

c. These divisions shall be as follows:

I. Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia.

II. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

III. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

IV. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

d. The Board members shall be elected for a term of four years so that one member from each geographical division shall be elected at each biennial convention, beginning with the year 1970. The membership of the Executive Board following each convention shall be comprised of four holdover members and four newly-elected members in addition to the officers. Note: Incumbent Board members shall be assigned to their divisions to complete their terms. Open positions on the Board shall be filled as follows: If the incumbent member representing a division has two years to serve, the new member representing that division shall serve four years, but if the incumbent member has four years to serve, then the new member from the same division shall serve two years.)

Reason: Expansion of the Executive Board and designation of geographical areas for wider and more representative composition of the Board. Half of the Board will change at each election, the other half being holdovers.

Article III, Section 2, old b.

Change to read:

e. Any regular or individual member in good standing desiring to be a candidate for any office to be filled at a convention shall inform the Executive Secretary of his or her intentions prior to March 1 of a convention year. The Executive Secretary shall cause such information to be published in the earliest possible issue of the official publication of the Association. Candidates defeated for one office may be nominated for other offices. In the event there are no announced candidates for an office, nominations will be permitted from the floor.

Reason: To give state associations time and a chance to know the candidates and to develop instructions for their Representatives.

Article IV, Section 1, h.

Change the figures "90" to "60."

Reason: It is not possible for the Home Office or the President to comply with the 90-day requirement.

Article IV, Section 2, a.

Strike the words "First" and "had the Second Vice President in order" in the first and second lines.

Reason: In accordance with other amendments.

Article IV

Add new section 3, President-Elect. Renumber following sections:

a. The President-Elect shall succeed the President on expiration of the President's term. (Note: Effective date for the election of a President-Elect and all references to a President-Elect and deletion of a Second Vice President shall be the 1972 Convention.)

Reason: To allow the incoming president time for familiarization and preparation for the office of president.

Article IV, Section 3, a.

Add after "Board," in the fourth line "including meetings conducted by mail."

Reason: To make mail meetings constitutional.

Article IV, Section 4, c.

Change "January 1" to "February 1."

Reason: To give the Executive Secretary time to tabulate returns after December 31.

Article V, Section 1, a.

Change to read:

a. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be the ex-officio chairman, the Vice President, the President-Elect, the Secretary-Treasurer, the immediate Past President, and eight additional members to be elected by the Council of Representatives as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws.

Reason: In accordance with other proposed amendments.

Article V, Section 2, d.

Change the words "eight of its eleven" in the sixth line to "two thirds of its . . ."

Reason: To conform with other proposed amendments.

Article V, Section 2.

Add a new subsection e and renumber present e to f.

e. When meetings are conducted by mail any member not heard from within 10 working days of mailing shall be recorded as abstaining.

Reason: To set a legal time limit on mail meetings and facilitate business by mail.

Article VI, Section 5, b.

Delete entire subsection.

Reason: Redundant (repetitive and unnecessary—other provisions proposed).

Article VI

Add new Section 7—Junior National Association of the Deaf—Renumber 7 and 8.

a. The Junior National Association of the Deaf shall be entitled to two Representatives in the Council of Representatives. Each such Representative shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives.

b. A formal letter of notification certifying each Representative shall be presented to the President of the Association immediately after each national convention of the Junior National Association of the Deaf.

Reason: To give youth a chance to participate and to develop leadership.

Delete entire subsection f.

Article VI, Section 7 (old f).

Reason: Redundant—already covered in other sections.

Article VII, Section 1, d.

Delete the words "classification of membership" in the fourth and fifth lines.

Reason: Unnecessary.

Article VIII, Section 1, a.

Change the words "eight of its eleven" to "two-thirds of its" in the ninth and tenth lines.

Reason: In accordance with other proposed amendments.

Article X, Section 1.

Add new subsection c.

c. The President shall appoint the national director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, who shall be directly responsible to the Executive Board. He shall function as a chairman of a standing committee.

Reason: To give a legal base to the Junior NAD and "modus operandi" for its operation.

Article X, Section 2, a and b.

Change to read:

a. Chairmen of the Law Committee and the Ways and Means Committee who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote.

b. Change the word "interim" in the first line to "other."

Reason: Refinement or limitation of existing Bylaws.

Article X.

Add a new section.

Section 3. Functions

a. Committees shall function as authorized by National Conventions or as charged by the President.

b. Committees shall not obligate the Association in any way, nor engage in fund raising of any nature except as authorized by National Conventions or by the Executive Board. Chairmen shall submit annual budgets and financial reports to the Executive Board not later than June 1 of each year, and a complete audited financial report at each convention.

Reason: To clarify the scope and duties of committees and chairmen.

The first item taken up dealt with the proposed change in Article III, Section 7 as suggested by Bill 30. Questions from the floor revealed some differences of opinion so the President, by general consent, agreed to permit debate. After some discussion a motion by Mildred McGinness

(Eugene Schick) asked for General Assembly approval of the Law Committee recommendation. The motion carried unanimously.

The next item dealt with the problem of regional representation within the Board and the various recommendations of Bills 31, 35 and 37. There were no questions.

The third item dealt with Bill 34 which the Law Committee referred to the new, post-convention, Law Committee. Again there were no questions from the floor.

At this point the Secretary-Treasurer on a point of order brought to the attention of the Chair the fact that the General Assembly was repeating convention action that had taken place the day before. Robert Sanderson, convention parliamentarian, ruled that the Chair could ask for general consent to rescind and remove from the record all action of the Thursday General Assembly as it pertained to the Law Committee Report. This was approved and the President so ruled.

Returning to the First Report of the Law Committee, there were no questions about the proposed change in Article II, Section 2, b. This was interpreted as approval by general consent.

The recommended change in Article III, Section 1, a, was supported unanimously on a motion by Leon Auerbach (Leonard Faucett, Jr.).

The Law Committee recommended change in Article III, Section 2, a, was similarly approved on a motion by George Johnson (Mrs. Bernard Moore).

Further changes in the middle and end of Article III, Section 2, a, were also approved on a motion by Leonard Faucett, Jr. (John Levesque).

The recommended changes in Article III, Section 2 consisted of the addition of three subsections. Subsection "b" was approved on a motion by Phil Aiello (John Claveau); subsection "c" was approved on a motion by Dwight Rafferty (Dale Van Hemert); subsection "d" was approved on a motion by Lloyd Moe (George Hanson).

In Article III, Section 2 (old "b") becomes a new section "e" requiring candidates for the Board to file for election before the convention. Jess Smith (Alice Beardsley) moved that the Assembly reject this proposal. This was done by an unanimous show of hands.

The Committee-recommended change in Article IV, Section 1, h, was approved without opposition on a motion by Lawrence Leitson (John B. Davis).

The recommended change in Article IV, Section 2, a, was approved on a motion by George Hanson (Benjamin Mendel).

The change in Article IV providing for the new office of President-Elect raised a number of questions but was approved on a motion by Dale Paden (Robert LeMieux).

The recommended change in Article IV, Section 3, a, was approved on a motion by Dwight Rafferty (Eugene Schick).

Similarly the recommended change in Article IV, Section 4, c, was approved on a motion by Mrs. Bernard Moore (Medford Magill).

At this point, Bert Poss asked that the

Law Committee chairman yield the floor so that the President could declare a recess before Dr. Martin's talk at 10:15. Mr. Allen yielded and the Chair declared a recess for coffee.

The General Assembly reconvened at 10:15, and the Chair introduced Dr. Edwin Martin, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. Dr. Martin gave a paper titled "The Rights of Man: I Gave at the Office." The text of the paper follows:

Article XIII, Section 1, a.

After the words "or social groups," add the words "or any other interested groups."

Reason: To permit other auxiliary or interested groups to develop liaison with the NAD.

Article XVIII, Section 1, a.

Change to read:

These Bylaws, effective July 5, 1960, shall supersede all prior National Association of the Deaf Bylaws until amended.

Article XVIII, Section 2, a.

If any provision of these Bylaws or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Bylaws and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN: I GAVE AT THE OFFICE

By Edwin W. Martin,
Associate Commissioner

Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

Isaiah Berlin begins his analysis of Tolstoy's *War and Peace* with a line from the Greek poet Archilochus which says: "The fox knows many things, but the hedgehog knows one big thing." The Bureau of Education for the Handicapped has committed itself to an idea, a prevailing theme that is the "one big thing" to which all of its programs are directed, and that idea is one upon which the deaf have insisted for years: Society has an obligation, not of charity, but of reason, and justice, and candor, to provide its handicapped children with the same and the best opportunity for an education that it provides for all of its other children. What is important is not the number we can place on a child's intelligence test, or sight or hearing loss, but the value we place on his humanity. And when we define him by **his liability**: personally, philosophically, socially, we set up barriers that deprive him of far more than the barriers of birth or accident. Take any "normal" child, any handsome, intelligent, well-adjusted child and form a conspiracy to convince him that he is none of those things. What will happen to him is far less than what happens to a handicapped child who is always treated by society as "deaf," or "blind," or "retarded" and seldom as "bright" or "witty" or "handsome" or "good natured."

I have called this speech "The Rights of Man: I Gave at the Office." I have included in the title of my speech to suggest a great inversion of social values

that affects all handicapped people, and not just the deaf, because I believe that the ends we are seeking will not come about until **all handicapped** people can work together as a social and political force. But I should like, today, to try to discuss the broader objectives and problems of the handicapped through concerns and Bureau programs that are specifically directed toward the deaf, since that for you, must be the immediate test of our rhetoric.

The Bureau grew, as you know, from the Captioned Films for the Deaf Program, and we have always sought the participation of the deaf in our planning objectives. At present, we have as resources on our staff three senior professionals, two secretaries and thirty-four advisors and consultants who are deaf. And following their advice, we have supported, wherever we could, activities of other deaf people that needed help and that seemed to have promise for us in bringing about the kind of broad communication that is necessary to make programs relevant. These activities have included regional and national meetings of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, to suggest one particularly close to you, and are going to include this year, and next year, a workshop to study ways of improving participation by deaf people in professional meetings and an ad hoc meeting of a committee of deaf constituents to assist us in developing all of the programs of the Bureau—research, services and training—that affect the lives of deaf children and adults.

Essentially, the Bureau has followed the pattern of the early Captioned Films program and the Division of Handicapped Children and Youth in interpreting its educational mandate as broadly as possible; and both the Congress and the Executive Branch have been willing so far to accept that view as valid. Education means training for jobs that can support people in later life and we have, of course, put a great deal of time and effort in trying to bring about that end—we are supporting 60 programs across the country to train teachers of the deaf at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, and, of great importance to you, we are exerting a positive influence on increasing numbers of deaf and hard of hearing students to enroll in them. We have undertaken the job, though not in the age range of our basic mandate, of coordinating information for and about adult basic education programs for the deaf, (Ed Carney) because there is no one else to do it. We have urged other agencies and we have taken the lead ourselves in hiring handicapped workers.

But education means much more than teaching or developing an occupational skill in someone to provide him with the means of bartering for shelter and food. The single life thus preserved is statistical, one two-hundred-millionth of the system. Human beings need recreation, relaxation, art, social stimulation. These are "rights" that would shock a two-bit donor to a blind man's cup who wants to think of his money as buying "ham-

burger" not "frivolities." It might be a good instinct that leads someone to part with his quarter, but it is misplaced; the situation of two men around a cup should never have been allowed to occur. Our job is to see that the man on the street understands that he is more a man than just a "seeing" man or "hearing" man, and that we have made the tin cup the biggest difference between ourselves and the blind man—this is a job of creating understanding.

For the deaf, the Bureau has tried to set up this kind of communication in several ways. Mac Norwood and Frank Withrow pushed, for example, to get the Civil Service Commission to develop for its list of professional jobs in the Federal government the category of interpreters for the deaf, and it hired the first person to be eligible on that list. That position is not necessary for maintaining the mechanical aspects of the jobs that deaf people do and certainly any one of the deaf people in our Bureau could function adequately on his own. But the ease and the small addition it makes to accuracy of communication, adds the nuances to personal interactions that make it possible for hearing and deaf people to communicate at the finest human levels. As another example, we are now planning to co-sponsor a workshop that will study means of improving participation of deaf people in professional meetings.

The Bureau has also co-sponsored a workshop to orient vocational rehabilitation counselors and administrative personnel to the use of media that increase communication with the deaf, and has funded the development and circulation of the **only filmed lessons** in the use of manual communication. (Presently, these are being promoted, through an arrangement with the Dallas television station which originated them, in ETV stations across the country, and in the form of a 16mm film.) At the University of Massachusetts we have set up programs at the undergraduate and masters levels to train media specialists to work with the deaf. And at Syracuse University, we have just approved a new **doctoral level** program to train teachers of the deaf in instructional technology.

On a fine arts level, one of the things that the Bureau is most proud of is the Little Theatre of the Deaf which it has supported for the last three years, and the summer training programs for the National Theatre of the Deaf. The Theatre of the Deaf is a perfect example of an investment of society in a human value that has paid itself off many times. It is not just deaf people who have profited from its art.

In its research program, one of the most exciting things the Bureau is supporting is the "cyberphone," a purse-sized adapter which will enable deaf people to use regular phones and to get back a visual display in the form of fingerspelling or ordinary alphabet letters. And we have hopes, in addition, of breaking into captioned television within the next couple of years—certainly at the local level and perhaps in national programming. We have supported pilot work in this area.

There is a term that suggests both the economic and the philosophical aspects of the kind of dynamic relationship that I have been trying to define in this paper and that is "accountability." Educators cannot just supply education buffet-style, take it or leave it. We must see to it that programs improve the lives of the children they serve and we must change them or end them when they do not. I think we have a pretty good record in this respect, so far. In response to the Babbidge Committee Report on the education of the deaf, we initiated a series of meetings with the Rehabilitation people that led to our joint sponsorship of programs at four postsecondary technical institutions for vocational training: Delgado College in New Orleans, St. Paul Technical and Vocational Institute, the Seattle Community College and the University of Pittsburgh. We are also doing joint programming with SRS, the President's Committee, NIMH, etc. In an effort to make our teacher training programs more relevant to the needs of the deaf, we have met with representatives of the deaf community—the National Association of the Deaf and the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf—and we have communicated their concerns to the Bureau consultants who advise and assist our Training Division in its interactions with these programs. Some definite results of that meeting will be the admission of an increased number of deaf students to teacher education programs serving the deaf, and better representation of the deaf public in advisory roles to the Division. And the concerns expressed at this first meeting will be taken up again in the fall at a planned meeting of review panel members for the teacher education unit.

At present, we are attempting, also, as the result of a letter from a Gallaudet student, to negotiate with the Civil Aeronautics Board and the airlines an extension of standby fare reductions that will take into consideration the fact that handicapped students are on the average a few years older than their non-handicapped peers.

Progress must involve all of us. We must work for the kind of government that we want. The area of the deaf has done well—NTID, city colleges, MSSD, Kendall School — strengthening one strengthens them all.

There is a line in one of the poems of Rex Lowman that says "the mind too has its seasons." Let us make this decade of the 70's a season of commitment and cooperation, a time in which the movement for human rights that you have been so strongly behind is joined by all Americans and carried to a positive end.

After some questions and a voice of appreciation to Dr. Martin for coming to the Convention, the General Assembly returned to the Law Committee Report.

The recommended change in Article V, Section 1, a, to bring it into accord with previous changes was approved without debate on a motion by Al Pimentel (John Claveau).

Article V, Section 2, d, contains pro-

posed changes which deal with revisions previously debated. This was approved on a motion by Edgar Templeton (Francis Crowe).

Article V, Section 2 is to have a new subsection "e" and the old "e" will be changed to "f." This recommendation was approved without debate on a motion by Al Pimentel (Lloyd Moe).

The proposed change for Article VI, Section 5, b, deals with the deletion of a redundant subsection. This recommendation was approved on a motion by Francis Crowe (Eugene Schick).

The recommendation that a new section (7) be added to Article VI, dealing with the Jr. NAD. This new section consists of two subsections, "a" and "b." This recommendation approved on a motion by Dwight Rafferty (Benjamin Mendel).

There were no questions on the suggestion of the committee to delete subsection "f" of Section 7, Article VI. Approved by general consent.

The deletion of a phrase in Article VII, Section 1, d, was approved on a motion by John Claveau (Ned Wheeler).

The proposed change in Article VIII, Section 1, a, was approved on a motion by Al Pimentel (Leonard Faucett, Jr.).

The addition of a new subsection, "c," to Article X, Section 1, was approved on a motion by Phil Aiello (Alice Beardsley).

There were no questions or debate on the proposed change in Article X, Section 2, a and b. The Chair ruled approval by general consent.

The proposed changes in Article XIII, Section 1, a, were approved on a motion by John Claveau (Dale Van Hemert).

Aside from the typographical error, there were no questions on the proposed change in Article XVIII, Section 1, a. Approved on a motion by Benjamin Mendel (Ned Wheeler).

The addition of Section 2, a, to Article XVIII was approved without opposition on a motion from the floor.

The chairman then went to the Preamble as rewritten in the Third Report. The proposed changes were approved on a motion by Eugene Schick (Bert Poss).

The proposed change in Article I, Section 1, a, was unquestioned and approved by general consent.

The addition of a new section, "e" to Article I, Section 1, was similarly approved by general consent.

The addition of a new Section 7 and the renumbering of old sections in Article VI was similarly approved.

The addition of a new subsection, "c" to Article X, Section 1, was also approved by general consent.

The proposal to add a new section, Section 3, to Article X, to clarify scope and duties of committees was likewise approved by general consent.

The Law Committee Report was approved as a whole on a motion by Francis Crowe (Mrs. Bernard Moore).

This was followed by a report from the chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Robert Sampson. This dealt mainly with the disposition of Bill 25 and Bill 32. The report is as follows:

Public Relations Committee Report

By Robert Sampson, Chairman

Bill 25: Regarding the preparation of guidelines for state leaders. (For text of this bill refer back to earlier sections of this report.)

Whereas the National Association of the Deaf's standing committee, the Public Relations Committee, is requested to draw up and prepare pamphlets outlining guidelines explaining and providing assistance to the officers of Cooperating Members (state) associations so as to contact various state agencies to help improve the needs of the deaf,

The Public Relations Committee recommends that the National Association of the Deaf's Public Relations Committee seek ways and means in contacting the proper channels so as to improve the aforementioned guidelines and pamphlet program.

Bill 32. Regarding the appointment of an official greeter.

Whereas the National Association of the Deaf's Public Relations Committee is requested to take corrective steps at remedying a deplorable situation in regards to an official greeter to greet distinguished guests,

The Public Relations Committee recommends that the National Association of the Deaf's Public Relations Committee implement in the near future, along with assistance from the Cooperating Member associations, publicity people, to designate a convention "official greeter."

A question from Thomas Coughlin as to what became of Bill 29 elicited the explanation that the Public Relations Committee would consider the suggestion when conditions are more favorable. The Chair also suggested that the new Task Force Committee would consider the content of this bill.

Al Pimentel, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, then took the floor to make the Ways and Means Report. Gordon Allen (John Claveau) moved that, since it was 11:45, to advance into Session Seven of the Council of Representatives. This was done by a show of hands with only one dissenting vote.

SEVENTH SESSION

Council of Representatives, Friday, July 31

President Lankenau convened the Council of Representatives in Session Seven, and then after several announcements, the convention recessed for lunch at 11:55.

EIGHTH SESSION

Council of Representatives, Friday, July 31

The Council was called to order at 1:00 p.m. A roll call by the Secretary-Treasurer showed all Representatives, officers and Board Members present.

Phil Aiello (John Levesque) moved to accept the Law Committee Report with the understanding that Wyoming be added to Region IV and that the proposed new subsection "e" in Section 2, Article III be rejected. On a point of order (Bert Poss) the Chair ruled that the motion must be broken down. A motion to add Wyoming to Region IV carried without opposition. The motion to reject subsection "e" of

Section 2, Article III also carried unanimously. The motion to accept the Law Committee Report as amended carried unanimously.

After a number of questions and points of order, the Chair ruled that the Council could reconsider and amend the Law Committee Report.

Leon Auerbach (Medford Magill) moved that the Law Committee recommendation to permit Jr. NAD representation (Article VI, Section 7) be suspended. After considerable debate, a move to close discussion failed by one vote. Additional debate ensued. With Jess Smith presiding because the President had to excuse himself, the Chair clarified the issue. The motion to suspend the Law Committee recommendation failed to carry, 21 to 30.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Ways and Means Committee by Al Pimentel, chairman. The report as submitted follows:

Ways and Means First Report

Item 1. On its own initiative, the Ways and Means Committee recommended that NAD Convention profits be used to pay for the travel expenses of Representatives in lieu of distributing one-half of the convention profit to Cooperating Member associations.

Reason: This would be more meaningful in Cooperating Member associations and more in keeping with the concept of a federation type organization.

Item 2: Bill 7. It is moved that the National Association of the Deaf organize and begin in 1970 a nationwide drive to secure registration to vote in local, state and Federal elections of all eligible deaf persons, and that quarterly reports on progress be made in THE DEAF AMERICAN.

W. and M. recommends approval.

Reason: Registered voters are essential to the democratic process of making our needs known and of gaining support for needed programs from public officials.

Item 3: Bill 14. It is proposed that there be an Assistant Executive Secretary of the NAD, employed full time in the Home Office of the organization, and that one of the prime responsibilities of the position be editorship of THE DEAF AMERICAN. The NAD budget is to include funds necessary to attract a competent and experienced individual to fill this position.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: a) While an Assistant Executive Secretary is needed, funds are not available for this position. b) This position has already been authorized by the Las Vegas Convention, making new authorization unnecessary. c) The responsibilities and utilization of such a position, should it materialize, can best be determined by the Executive Board and the Executive Secretary.

Item 4: Bill 15. It is moved that the NAD encourage leadership training on state and regional levels. Further, that the NAD, if requested, provide technical assistance and representation to the states engaging in such training.

W. and M. recommends approval.

Reason: a) The Salt Lake City leadership training experience proved that this type of training is valuable. b) There is a continuous need to encourage leadership training on the local level.

Item 5: Bill 19. I move that the Cooperating Member association quota be increased 50c in order that the Home Office may send a copy of the Newsletter to every member of the Cooperating Member associations, thus establishing better communication between the Home Office and the individual member.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: It was determined that it would not be in the best interests of the NAD and its Cooperating Member associations to increase the quota payments at this time.

Item 6: Bill 24. It is moved that the National Association of the Deaf Senior Citizens Guild be established with an appointment of a director who shall promote, direct, provide consultation and initiate programs of services for the elderly deaf, and to publish on a monthly basis, either separately as the "NADSC Guild Newsletter," or within THE DEAF AMERICAN, information on retirement and related programs.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: While some worthy concepts are involved the project is beyond present NAD resources. In lieu of this more involved project, the W. and M. recommends that the Executive Board consult with Dr. James Flood of Ohio, on possible assistance that the NAD could render. It also may be possible for THE DEAF AMERICAN Editor to solicit a columnist on this subject.

Item 7: Bill 12. I move that NAD reimburse the expenses (for postage, envelopes, paper work) to the state associations, religious groups and other agencies who have contributed their time in collecting names and addresses for the National Census of the Deaf.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: The National Census of the Deaf, an NAD grant project, already possesses authorization to reimburse any agency or organization for expenses incurred in behalf of developing information requested by the Census.

Item 8: Bill 10. I move that the NAD award certificates to the Cooperating Member associations and renew them every time the states pay their quota.

W. and M. recommends approval.

Reason: Some Cooperating Member associations desire certificates for both display and for utilization in stressing their cooperating status with the NAD.

Item 9: Bill 8. I move that the NAD prepare and print guidelines, which will be helpful to local host committees in the planning for the NAD National Conventions. The manual (guidelines) should contain provisions for number of personnel needed for various functions, stage arrangements, lighting facilities, seating order, etc.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: It was determined that a set of past convention program books and

other standard procedures available from the Home Office accomplish the intent of this bill insofar as it is possible to do so. Local resources, problems and personnel available are variables that could not be met by any general set of NAD Convention guidelines.

Item 10: Bill 3. I move to increase the NAD individual dues to \$15.00 per year and the dues include THE DEAF AMERICAN subscription and membership in the Cooperating Member association.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: The internal affairs of Cooperating Member associations, including the setting and collecting of their dues, is not within the NAD's authorization to dictate.

Item 11: Bill 20. The Gallaudet and DCAD-NAD Association moves that the President appoint a committee of five under the advisement of the Law Committee to work on a project gathering all procedures of every NAD Convention into a book for codification and reference.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: a) While this project may have some merit, its usefulness does not correspond to the amount of time and effort that would be needed to accomplish such an undertaking; b) the Executive Secretary of the NAD has current authorization to set this up as a voluntary project, should some NAD members who are students at Gallaudet College wish to undertake this work.

Committee Members: Albert Pimentel, chairman; Moe, Minnesota; Burstein, California; Poss, Texas; Claveau, Michigan; Wheeler, Utah; Beardsley, New York; Templeton, Missouri; Lawson, Tennessee.

Ways and Means Second Report

Item 1: THE DEAF AMERICAN Budget	
Income	
	Proposed May 1, 1970- April 30, 1972
Advertising	\$ 5,020.00
Bound Volumes	200.00
DEAF AMERICAN Subscriptions	34,400.00
NAD Subscriptions	10,000.00
NAD Support	12,000.00
Single Copy Sales	400.00
Reprints	300.00
Other Income	100.00
Total	\$ 62,420.00

Expenditures	
	Proposed May 1, 1970- April 30, 1972
Advertising and Promotion	\$ 1,000.00
Commissions on Advertising	1,050.00
Commissions on Subscriptions	1,000.00
F.I.C.A.	600.00
Freight	300.00
Miscellaneous	200.00
Payroll	9,700.00
Postage	700.00
Second Class Postage	1,030.00
Addressing and Mailing	2,200.00
Printing	39,200.00
Cuts	3,600.00
Rent	240.00
Supplies	200.00
Telephone	600.00
Travel	600.00
Publications	100.00
Inventory	100.00
Total	\$ 62,420.00

Item 2. The NAD Budget—Grand Total \$235,400.00

Income	
Contributions	\$ 2,000.00
Special Fund	1,000.00
State Quotas	30,000.00
Affiliation Fees	500.00
Advancing Members	30,000.00
Dividends and Interest	8,400.00
Publications	10,000.00
Indirect Costs—Grants	100,000.00
Convention	35,000.00
Captioned Films Evaluations	12,500.00
Other Income	6,000.00
Total	\$235,400.00

Expenditures	
Personnel	
Executive Secretary's Salary	\$ 42,000.00
Executive Secretary's Expense Account	4,000.00
Staff Salaries	56,000.00
Employee Benefits	6,500.00
F.I.C.A.	4,500.00
President's Expense Account	1,200.00
Other Executive Board Members'	
Actual Expenses	500.00
Travel	5,000.00
Total	\$119,700.00
Office	
Rent	\$ 34,000.00
Equipment Purchases and Replacement	6,000.00
Equipment Maintenance	1,500.00
Communications	2,500.00
Postage	3,000.00
Supplies	6,000.00
Inventory	4,000.00
Printing	6,000.00
Professional Services	3,000.00
Total	\$ 67,000.00
DEAF AMERICAN	
NAD Membership Subscriptions	\$ 10,000.00
NAD Support	12,000.00
Total	\$22,000.00
Executive Board	
Meetings	\$ 3,000.00
Committee Expenses	1,200.00
Total	\$ 4,200.00
Convention	
Direct Convention Expenses	\$ 15,500.00
Travel for Member Association	
Representatives	8,000.00
Total	\$ 23,500.00

Item 3: Bill 9. I move that a standing committee be established for the purpose of studying the NAD membership quota (for Cooperating Member associations), situation and submit possible solutions to end the quota problem that has been with us so long. This committee could possibly come up with a **uniform** state association-NAD membership combination fee.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: Substitute W. and M. recommendation covers this problem.

Item 4: Bill 16. We move that the NAD bill any participating state organization for each individual who claims to be a member or shows valid proof of being a member in good standing of their respective state organization, if that name does not appear on the official NAD records. Upon receipt of proof from said organization, the NAD will reimburse the membership to the respective registrants' Grievance Committee.

W. and M. recommends disapproval.

Reason: Same as Bill 9 above. Substitute motion covers this problem.

Item 5. The Ways and Means Committee recommends that "resident members" as stated in Article VII, Section 1, b, be uniformly defined by the Law Committee for the purpose of determining Cooperating Member association quotas and it is further recommended that this definition be mailed to all Cooperating Member associations.

Reason: Gross inequities continue to exist, leading to confusion at NAD National Conventions and loss of income from loose interpretations of this term. This is a substitute motion covering problems included in the above and in other bills contained in W. and M. First Report.

Item 6: Bill 39. I propose that an award be established to be called the Robert M. Greenmun Award in honor of our late distinguished leader, to be given biennially to a person who has provided helping services to his fellow deaf people, primarily on a voluntary basis, at local

levels. Nominations are to be made to the NAD Executive Board, outlining the nominee's service record. Selection will be by the Board at its last meeting before a Convention. A plaque will be given to the recipient.

W. and M. recommends approval.

Reason: a) This is a fitting and proper manner of honoring the memory of Robert M. Greenmun; b) there is a need to encourage and recognize individuals who perform outstanding volunteer services on local levels; c) this proposed award does not duplicate any current form of NAD recognition.

Item 7: Bill 30. (referred from Law Committee) Rewrite Article III, Section 7, a, to read:

a. The officers and Board Members of the Association shall not receive salaries, but shall receive reimbursement for transportation to and from Board meetings and conventions, and expenses not to exceed the standard **per diem** allowance of the Association at the time.

W. and M. does not recommend approval.

In lieu of this bill, the Ways and Means recommends that all Executive Board Members receive a free room and \$20 **per diem** effective for both this Minnesota Convention and the 1972 Miami Beach Convention.

Reason: The cost of adding transportation to other items already included is beyond the means of the present budget.

Ways and Means Committee members present: Pimentel, Chairman, Wheeler, Utah, Beardsley, New York, Rafferty, North Dakota, Brown, District of Columbia, Burstein, California, Lawson, Tennessee, Aiello, New Jersey, Moe, Minnesota, Templeton, Missouri, Claveau, Michigan, Poss, Texas.

After some questions and debate, Item 1 of the Ways and Means Report was approved on a motion by John Spellman (Robert Anderson);

Item 2 was approved unanimously on a motion by Ben Medlin (Boyd Hume).

Item 3, disapproved by the committee, raised the question of whether a bill could be revived on the floor of the Council. The Chair ruled that discussion be limited to those items that the Ways and Means Committee recommended. Disapproved bills could be revived before the report was accepted as a whole on a motion from the floor and by a majority vote.

On the basis of this decision, the Council moved to Item 8 which was approved unanimously without debate.

There were a number of questions on THE DEAF AMERICAN budget, but on a vote it was approved without opposition.

There were similarly several questions about the NAD budget. Gordon Allen wanted to know if there was a provision in the budget for travel of officers and Board Members. The answer was "No" as the bill for this had been referred to the Ways and Means Committee by the Law Committee after the budget had been firmed up. There was some debate on this topic on the basis of the fact that

the Ways and Means Committee does not permit the intent of NAD law on travel and per diem. Debate closed on a motion from the floor and a vote showed only two Representatives opposed to approval of the budget.

Bert Poss (Walter Brown) moved that the Council take a short recess. The motion carried and the Council went into recess at 3:30 p.m.

The meeting was reconvened at 3:42, and consideration of the Ways and Means Report continued. Discussion started with Item 5 of the supplementary report. After some debate the action of the committee was approved by an unanimous show of hands.

John Claveau (Dale Van Hemert) moved that "his fellow" be removed from Item 6 (Bill 39). Several questions were asked. A point of order from the floor questioned the parliamentary procedure for amending committee reports. The Chair ruled that the report could be amended. Additional debate ensued on Mr. Claveau's motion and in a show of hands the motion failed to carry.

Item 7, Bill 30, also created considerable debate. Gordon Allen asked the Chair to rule the proposal out of order as it was in conflict with laws already passed. The Chair thus ruled, the basis for the decision being that Bill 30 had already been approved in the Law Committee Report. To make the committee recommendation acceptable, Gordon Allen (George Hanson) moved to reword the recommendation by stating that the Las Vegas rates would apply for the Minneapolis convention. The motion carried.

Chairman Pimentel then added an additional item which the committee did not have time to get printed, dealing with Bill 26 for the establishment of an educational Task Force. This would become Item 8 in the Ways and Means Report. The committee had approved the Task Force concept and a vote of the Council indicated unanimous support.

The Ways and Means Report was accepted as a whole, with changes as noted, on a motion from the floor along with a vote of thanks to the committee.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Resolutions Committee. Ralph White (Boyd Hume) moved that the Council of Representatives accept the resolutions as submitted. Leon Auerbach (Ralph White) moved to amend the motion with the suggestion that editing be done by the committee. Robert Sanderson (Ben Medlin) made a substitute amendment to the effect that editing responsibility be assigned to the chairman of the committee, Terry O'Rourke. The motion as amended carried without dissent, and the resolutions as submitted and edited follow:

Report of the Resolutions Committee

The following resolutions were accepted by vote of the committee and are herewith presented to the Council of Representatives;

Resolution No. 1:

RESOLVED that the National Association

of the Deaf, in convention assembled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, extend on behalf of the deaf people of America a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to:

Dr. Edwin W. Martin, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education;

Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communication Disorders Branch, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Services;

Dr. Jerome D. Schein, Director, New York University's Center for Research and Advanced Training in Deafness Rehabilitation;

Dr. Ralph Hoag, Superintendent, Rochester School for the Deaf, and Chairman of the Council on Education of the Deaf's Committee on Professional Preparation and Certification;

Mr. Harold Russell, Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped;

Mr. Malcolm J. Norwood, Assistant Chief, Media Services and Captioned Films, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education;

Mr. Robert R. Lauritsen, Director, and the staff and deaf students at St. Paul Vocational-Technical Institute;

Mr. David Hays, Director, National Theatre of the Deaf; for taking time from their pressing duties to serve as speakers during the convention, and, be it further

RESOLVED that all moderators, panelists, and workshop participants be extended the sincere thanks of the Association for their thoughtful and constructive contributions to the deliberations during the week, and, be it further

RESOLVED that thanks and sincere appreciation be extended to all the volunteer workers on the roster of the National Association of the Deaf and to the young people of the Junior National Association of the Deaf who helped in making this convention a success.

Resolution No. 2:

WHEREAS the Rehabilitation Services Administration has gained national recognition for outstanding leadership in the area of services to the deaf and;

WHEREAS nationwide interest and concern for the betterment of the lot of deaf people has been demonstrated by a rapidly growing segment of the population served by organizations such as the National Association of the Deaf, the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf, the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, and other organizations and;

WHEREAS there is an increased emphasis on rehabilitation services and in addition an expanding circle of relationships with persons involved

in education of the deaf, teacher training, audiology, speech pathology, mental health in the area of deafness, adult education, and services to the multiply handicapped deaf person, and;

WHEREAS there is a need to expand the leadership of the RSA to the regional and state programs and;

WHEREAS there is at this time no viable mechanism for extending this leadership to all regions and states, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf recommend to the Rehabilitation Services Administration that this national leadership be extended to the regional and state programs through the designation and appointment of a specialist in the area of deafness to serve with each of the regional offices of the RSA.

Resolution No. 3:

WHEREAS the total communication approach in the instruction of hearing impaired children is rapidly gaining support in our country, and;

WHEREAS the Maryland School for the Deaf and such California day school programs as Brookhurst Junior High School, Selaco School, Simi Valley School, Marlton School, Madison School, and Los Alamitos School have adopted the total communication approach in a sincere and highly motivated effort to improve the quality of education of the hearing impaired at all levels of their educational programs including that of the preschool level, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf commend the Maryland School for the Deaf, Brookhurst Junior High School, Selaco School, Simi Valley School, Marlton School, Madison School, and Los Alamitos School for their efforts on behalf of the hearing impaired children of their areas, and; be it further

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf go on record as supporting the total communication approach at all instructional levels.

(By total communication we mean the right of a deaf child to learn to use all forms of communication available to develop language competence. This includes the full spectrum, child devised gestures, speech, formal signs, finger-spelling, speechreading, reading and writing. To every deaf child should also be provided the opportunity to learn to use any remnant of residual hearing he may have by employing the best possible electronic equipment for amplifying sound.)

Resolution No. 4:

WHEREAS there has been an upsurge in the establishment of special secondary school facilities such as the Model Secondary School for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., and the proposed

school in Chicago, Illinois, and;

WHEREAS there is a serious shortage of specialists trained to teach at the secondary school level who also are qualified to teach the hearing impaired, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf express its deep concern about this shortage of personnel and urge universities and other teacher training centers to establish or expand programs toward the end that this urgent need for qualified teachers be met on as timely a basis as possible, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Edwin W. Martin, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education, and to the directors of all known agencies conducting teacher training programs in the area of the hearing impaired.

Resolution No. 5:

WHEREAS competent and qualified deaf persons have encountered needless and irrelevant barriers to obtaining Federal Civil Service employment over the years;

WHEREAS the United States Civil Service Commission, largely through the efforts of Mr. Edward C. Rose, has sought to eradicate many of these barriers by making the examinations more relevant to employment rules, removing needless restrictions which have prevented deaf persons from obtaining employment solely because of their lack of hearing, making employment information more readily available to deaf persons, and increasing the awareness of Civil Service personnel regarding the employment problems and capabilities of deaf persons, therefore be it

RESOLVED that National Association of the Deaf express its sincere appreciation for the dedicated efforts of Mr. Edward C. Rose and the USCS for the achievements and progress made in reducing these barriers, and for increasing employment opportunities for deaf persons, especially in the Postal Service.

Resolution No. 6:

WHEREAS many state associations of the deaf have been successful in their efforts in having bills passed in their respective state legislatures, providing for qualified interpreters for the deaf at state expense in court cases where their service is needed, and;

WHEREAS there are some states which have not taken steps to obtain this important provision for the deaf, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf, by its virtue of being a national body with wide and far reaching influence, go on record as encouraging those state associations which have not yet initiated movements to establish communication

channels with their respective state legislative bodies for the inclusion in state law bills providing for interpreters for the deaf and have the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf prepare general guidelines for proper procedure for obtaining this objective.

Resolution No. 7:

WHEREAS the problem of postsecondary training programs for the hearing impaired has been recognized as acute during the last decade, and

WHEREAS the support of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the U.S. Office of Education in the establishment of regional vocational training facilities at Delgado College, Seattle Community College, and St. Paul Technical and Vocational Institute has resulted in greater employment opportunities for young deaf adults, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the NAD express its appreciation and commendation to Delgado College, Seattle Community College, St. Paul Institute, SRS, and USOE for their joint efforts in establishing and funding these vital programs, and be it further

RESOLVED that the NAD go on record as strongly recommending the continued and expanded funding of these programs, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to Dr. James W. Garrett, Associate Commissioner, Rehabilitation Service Administration; Dr. Edwin W. Martin, Associate Commissioner Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, United States Office of Education; and Dr. James Moss, Director, Division of Research, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, United States Office of Education.

Resolution No. 8:

WHEREAS the Council on Education of the Deaf is intended to be composed of all organizations interested in the education of the deaf, and

WHEREAS the National Association of the Deaf, as representative of the deaf people of the United States, has a deep and abiding interest and responsibility for securing the best possible education for the coming generations, and

WHEREAS the membership of the National Association of the Deaf includes many professional persons whose experiences reflect not only professional competence, but also a deep understanding of the educational needs of deaf children as reflected by their experiences as adults; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf apply to the Council on Education of the Deaf, and its members, the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, for membership in the Council, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the above Council, its member organizations, Gallaudet College, and the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

Resolution No. 9

WHEREAS the National Association of the Deaf is vitally interested in the development of appropriate certification standards applicable to teachers of the deaf in this country, and

WHEREAS the formulation of effective certification standards can be abetted by drawing upon the actual experiences and knowledge of qualified deaf professional persons, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf go on record as requesting the appointment of such deaf persons to serve on the Council on Education of the Deaf Committee on Professional Preparation and Certification, and that a deaf person be appointed to serve as a resource person for the establishment of Teacher Certification Standards by the Council on the Education of the Deaf, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to all individual members of the Council on the Education of the Deaf.

Resolution No. 10:

WHEREAS the development of programs at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf has gone through all necessary preliminary phases, and

WHEREAS the enrollment at the Institute is now approaching the halfway mark in the projected enrollment, and

WHEREAS construction of facilities independent of the parent institution, the Rochester Institute of Technology, can no longer be delayed, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Association urge the Senate Appropriations Committee to continue favorable consideration by passage of this necessary legislation to enable construction to proceed, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to all members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Resolution No. 11:

WHEREAS the total communication approach is gaining wide support as the ideal method of communication in the educational programs for the hearing impaired of all levels and

WHEREAS total communication has been the most effective method of communication in rehabilitation and social welfare service and

WHEREAS professional people in the education, rehabilitation, and social fields who are able to communicate well with hearing impaired individuals are found performing services outside their agencies, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Federally-funded training programs in teacher preparation, audiology, speech pathology rehabilitation, and social welfare, be encouraged by the National Association of the Deaf to offer courses in manual communication and other orientation courses related to deafness.

Resolution No. 12:

WHEREAS there is a general shortage of qualified teachers of the deaf in elementary school programs, and

WHEREAS many universities and other programs for training teachers of the deaf do not admit persons otherwise qualified who themselves have a hearing impairment, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf go on record as requesting all Federally-funded programs for training teachers of the deaf to change their admission policies so that hearing loss in itself will not be a reason for disqualification, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped and to all teacher training centers that would be affected by this requested change.

Resolution No. 13:

WHEREAS the National Association of the Deaf was without the services of its Executive Secretary during an important six-week period after the relocation of the Home Office, and

WHEREAS during this six-week period Mr. Arthur B. Norris and Mr. Albert T. Pimentel, voluntarily and without compensation, carried out in a distinguished manner the responsibility of managing the Home Office, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf extend its deep appreciation to Messrs. Norris and Pimentel for their generous and considerate services to the Association during the absence of its Executive Secretary.

Resolution No. 14:

WHEREAS the Committee on Professional Preparation and Certification of the Council on Education of the Deaf has drafted a set of standards for teacher certification, and

WHEREAS Section 3.4 of the aforesaid set of standards alludes to knowledge and competence in the processes, techniques, and problems of communicating with and promoting communication skills on the part of hearing impaired individuals without a clear definition of "processes," therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf recommend to the aforesaid committee revision of the wording of Section 3.4 to refer to all accepted modes of communication, including specific reference to manual communication, among the processes of communicating with deaf persons, and be it further

RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to members of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Standards of Certification of Teachers of the Hearing Impaired; Dr. Edwin W. Martin, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education; Dr. Philip Schmitt, Specialist, Area of the Deaf, Division of Training Programs, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Office of Education; and the presidents of the Council on Education of the Deaf, Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf.

Resolution No. 15:

WHEREAS one of the concerns of today's world is the need for better communication among all people, and

WHEREAS the deaf people of our country long have struggled with partial communication arising from the frustrating complexities of speech and lipreading used without auxiliary manual aids, achieving adequate participation in society only with a manual interpreter or through friends who have developed basic manual communicative skills and

WHEREAS it is reasonable to suppose that persons with normal hearing would benefit from the added dimension of an introductory knowledge of fingerspelling and signs, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf urge public school and university programs, at all levels, to consider including in the curriculum courses in fingerspelling and signs for students with normal hearing, and be it further

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf recommend inclusion of the manual alphabet in the handbook of the Boy Scouts of America, as well as similar manuals of the Girl Scouts and the Campfire Girls, all dictionaries and all encyclopedias, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the appropriate authorities responsible for the dissemination of such publications.

Resolution No. 16:

WHEREAS, on August 1, 1970, at two o'clock in the morning, (local time) the Philippine Association of the Deaf, Inc., of Rizal Park, Manila, Philippine Islands, extended a most cordial invitation to the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled at the Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A., to attend an international inauguration of the first overseas teletype linkup; this historic event was recorded at the Convention site on July 31, 1970, at nine o'clock in the evening, therefore be it

RESOLVED that the National Association of the Deaf, on behalf of the deaf in the United States, extend to the deaf of the Republic of the Philippines, a most sincere thank you for being privileged to participate in this historic first.

The Resolutions Committee: Robert R. Anderson, Leon Auerbach, Samuel Block, Douglas Burke, Edward C. Carney, Mrs. Boyd Hume, Robert Sampson, John Spellman, Terrence J. O'Rourke, chairman.

At this point the Chair, in response to a question from the floor, ruled that sponsors of bills would have to trace them through the committees to which they were referred. Questions referred to the disposition of Bills 11, 22, 29 and 36.

Thomas Coughlin (Lil Skinner) moved to revive Bill 29 which had been referred to the Public Relations Committee.

Leo Jacobs was overruled when he offered a privileged motion to recess until the next day.

The Council then returned to consideration of Mr. Coughlin's motion. The question was whether this would be a reconsideration requiring a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote. Mr. Sanderson, convention parliamentarian, ruled that since the committee hadn't acted on the bill, it could be recalled by a majority vote. A vote to recall the bill carried by a 26-18 margin, and an ensuing vote to refer the bill to the new Task Force carried with only one dissenting vote.

The Chair explained that Emil Ladner's Bill 11 had been referred to the Cultural Committee.

After several announcements the meeting recessed on a motion from the floor at 5:30 p.m.

* * *

The Saturday continuation of the Eighth Session began at 9:15 a.m. with President Lankenau presiding. The Secretary-Treasurer called the roll. There were six absentees, all of whom showed up before 9:33.

The first item of business was a report from the Civil Service Committee, Al Sonnenstrahl, chairman. He explained the problems and the success he has had in placing deaf employees in Post Office work in the Detroit area. He explained that about 100 deaf are now employed in post offices in and around Detroit. Several questions were asked from the floor, most of them dealing with the waiting period between taking exams and job appointment.

Next in the order of convention business was the election of new Board Members. The Chair pointed out that changes in the NAD Bylaws provided for eight Board Members elected on a regional basis. Fortunately, an incumbent in each of the four regions had an unexpired term, and the new member would be elected for a two- or four-year term, depending upon the unexpired term of the incumbent. This was summarized as follows:

Region I: Incumbent, Frank Turk; new member to have a two-year term.

Region II: Incumbent, Sam Block; new member to have a four-year term.

Region III: Incumbent, Ralph White; new member to have a two-year term.

Region IV: Incumbent, Lil Skinner; new member to have a four-year term.

Robert Scribner (Eugene Schick) made a motion to suspend the Bylaws and vote by ballot instead of roll call. On a point of order, Gordon Allen maintained that the Bylaws can be suspended only for "unforeseen circumstances or urgency." The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Several questions were asked about the voting procedure. A parliamentary ruling by Mr. Sanderson supported the Chair in the decision to stick with a roll call vote.

The following nominations were made for the office of Board Member for Region I:

Allan Sussman of New York, nominated by Frank Turk.

Alice Beardsley of New York, nominated by Edward Carney.

Al Pimentel of Maryland, nominated by Leon Auerbach.

John Levesque of Washington, D. C., nominated by Bernard Brown.

After each candidate gave a short policy speech, a roll call vote was taken. The first vote indicated a recording error, so the roll call was repeated. The results were as follows: Sussman—16; Beardsley—14; Pimentel—22; Levesque—3. Since no candidate had a majority, a second ballot was conducted with John Levesque eliminated. The second ballot showed Sussman with 23 votes, Beardsley with four, and Pimentel with 30. Al Pimentel with a majority was declared elected.

Candidates nominated for Region II were as follows:

Dale Van Hemert of Iowa, nominated by Francis Crowe.

John C. Claveau of Michigan, nominated by Mildred McGinness.

After a short speech by each candidate, a roll call vote was taken. John Claveau received a 34-23 margin and was declared elected for a four-year term.

Candidates nominated for Region III, a two-year term, were as follows:

Walter Brown, Jr., of Georgia, nominated by Robert G. Sanderson.

Charles Estes of Alabama, nominated by Helen Maddox.

Harry Baynes of Alabama, nominated by Lil Skinner.

Each candidate gave a short policy statement and then a roll call vote was taken. Walter Brown with 30 votes, as against 15 for Baynes and 11 for Estes, was declared elected on the first ballot.

Nominations for the Region IV Board Member, a four-year term, were as follows:

Robert G. Sanderson of Utah, nominated by Ned Wheeler.

George Belser of Washington, nominated by Robert LeMieux.

Leo Jacobs of California, nominated by Ralph White.

After a short policy statement a roll call vote was taken. Results were: Sanderson—30; Belser—2; Jacobs—26. San-

derson with a majority of votes cast was declared elected.

The Council of Representatives then recessed for lunch at 12:15 p.m.

Session Eight was reconvened at 2:10 in the afternoon. The first order of business was the selection of the 1974 convention site. Because of the limitations of time and due to the fact that a great deal of promotion had already been accomplished, the Chair requested general consent to limit each bid to a five-minute presentation. The Council concurred. On a point of order by Jess Smith, it was agreed that the Executive Secretary would verify that each bid was accompanied by the legal formalities. The point was well taken and the following bids were in good order:

1. John Claveau presented a bid for Detroit (Detroit Hilton).

2. Alice Beardsley presented a bid for New York City (Commodore).

3. Edgar Templeton presented a bid for St. Louis (Sheraton-Jefferson).

4. George Belser presented a bid for Seattle (Olympic).

5. Bob Johnson presented a bid for Portland (Sheraton).

6. Helen Maddox presented a bid for Charleston, S. C. (Francis Marion).

On a request from the floor, each prospective host was given additional time to describe the site attractions. Gordon Allen raised the question as to whether all prospective host members were aware of the procedure for sharing convention profits with the parent Association. Fred Schreiber suggested a determination of the sentiment of NAD members who were not on the Council of Representatives. A motion by Al Pimentel (Robert Lawson) asked for a show of hands by the spectators. This showed sentiment to be rather well divided. A vote, then, by the Council showed Detroit with five votes, New York City with 15, St. Louis with 1, Seattle with 27, Portland with 8, and South Carolina with 2. A second ballot, removing all bids but two—New York City and Seattle—was in favor of Seattle with 37 votes as against 16 for New York City. Seattle was declared the officially-selected convention site for 1974, subject to final approval of the Executive Board.

Leon Auerbach (Medford Magill) moved that the decision for the 1976 convention be postponed until 1972. There was considerable debate on this motion, but despite some solid opposition the motion carried. The 1976 convention host will be determined at Miami Beach in 1972.

At this point, Dwight Rafferty (Ned Wheeler) moved that to expedite the business of future conventions no guest speakers should be scheduled except on the first and second days of the convention. A point of order was raised by Edward Carney to the effect that changes in the meeting schedules would require changes in the Bylaws. He asked the Chair to rule Mr. Rafferty's motion out of order. The point was not taken and the Chair ruled that the motion could be implemented without a change in the

Bylaws. In the subsequent vote the motion carried with only two opposing votes.

John Claveau took the floor with the suggestion that an orientation meeting be held for all Representatives on Sunday afternoon preceding the convention. Fred Schreiber then suggested that we move into a good-of-the-order session where suggestions for improving the convention could be made without the formalities of parliamentary procedure. The Chair concurred, and "for the good of the order" the following suggestions were made:

Agnes Foret: that the NAD have a nominating committee for elective offices, so that the convention voters would know who the candidates are before they come to the meeting.

Bert Poss: that some thought be given to the development of a more effective and efficient voting system.

Ralph White: that the General Assembly has not been achieving its purpose. Some thought should be given to ways in which involvement of NAD members can be improved during General Assembly sessions.

Gordon Allen: In reply to the criticism that there was too much paper work, Mr. Allen suggested the need for Representatives who will do their homework. Most of the papers, he implied, were supposed to have been read before coming to the convention. Ben Medlin added something to this with some comment on the difficulty of working with people who want to become involved in NAD problems only during conventions.

Harry Baynes: Offered the services of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf to the National Association of the Deaf.

Ralph White: Made a pitch for affiliating other deaf groups with the NAD.

Frank Turk: Spoke of the Jr. NAD giving complimentary subscriptions of THE DEAF AMERICAN to interested people. This is something, he suggested, that other organizations and clubs could do.

George Propp: Reviewed some of the problems in conducting business sessions at the Leamington, recommended some solutions, and promised that things would be better in 1972.

Edward Carney: Mentioned the need for a larger room for the workshops, and he suggested that the workshops not be held concurrently so that interested members could be involved in all of them.

Robert Sanderson: Made the suggestion that the 1972 convention make some provisions for the teen-agers because those who were present at this convention did not have anything to do.

Dorothy Ruge: Presented a caricature, drawn by Wilber Ruge, of President Lankenau in his role as "The Chair."

The convention adjourned sine die at 3:45 p.m.

George Propp,
Secretary-Treasurer,
National Association of the Deaf

Supplementary Section

Appendix A

BANQUET SPEECH

By Harold Russell, Chairman
President's Committee for the
Handicapped

I am deeply honored to be with you this evening. It is always good to meet with old friends.

I am so glad to have an interpreter to bring my remarks to you. Before coming out here I toyed with the idea of learning fingerspelling for this occasion, but whether due to age or whatever, I found the joints were too rusty to move fast.

Now you know where I stand on manualism.

On the other hand, if this were a gathering of true oralists, those of you in the back of the hall wouldn't be able to hear me. Not without your glasses anyway.

Let me define my terms before I go too far. You know my interest in America's handicapped. That's what brings me here tonight. Many of you, however, do not consider yourselves handicapped—and that's exactly what I want to hear. The deaf, you say, have a communication problem, but not a handicap.

That's true for you because you have overcome your handicap. It is also true for the other categories of physically disabled persons who have overcome their rightful place in the world as productive citizens. What, then, do we mean by "handicap"?

The term is derived from sports and games. We play games, and those who do not begin from an equal starting line we call "handicapped." Have you ever bowled or played golf with an expert? Then you know you were given a handicap at the very start. You very possibly could beat your opponent, but at the starting line you were not considered equal.

That's why the deaf population can consider their communication void a handicap—at the beginning. Some rise above it quickly, and we would be squeezing definitions to consider them still handicapped. Others, a few, have a most difficult time ever getting off the starting line, and still others move too slowly even after the game is started. They can never make a match with their fellow players. They seldom score. They bear a lifetime handicap.

The difference in outcome would seem to be the result of education during the preschool and school years—which is the starting line for all of us in this game we call life. Education to learn the rudiments of communication, or to compensate somehow for the lack of it, seems to be the determining factor which makes champions of some and benchwarmers of others.

This matter of education of the deaf—its methods and philosophy—is still a raging whirlpool of controversy among professional workers for the deaf. It has sadly divided their efforts and dissipated their talents. Its evidence is everywhere.

Recently I picked up the Chicago Tribune, a major newspaper of this country. There, surrounding a photo of a young man, a deaf psychology major who had just graduated from college after making Phi Beta Kappa, is the account of an interview he had with a reporter. Does this interview dwell on the young man's sports and scholastic record—outstanding during his college years—or how he lived his dormitory and campus life with hearing students? No. What came through with enthusiasm during the interview so convinced the reporter that he wrote his story around this young man's hope to improve education for preschool deaf children.

"In a strict sense," he told the reporter, "I urge that the preschool deaf child be given every opportunity available for his age to acquire the maximum breadth of communication tools so he can have the choice of which tool to use most effectively. In other words, I think these children should have the opportunity to communicate by speech, lipreading, fingerspelling, sign language, and any other visual-communication method available to them."

I put down the paper and thought to myself that this young man will meet many battles through life as he continues his crusade. And yet the ring of his sincerity is striking and touching.

Just as was the voice of the doctor friend with whom I was visiting a couple weeks ago, I sat in his den and listened to him tell me that he would never permit his young son to learn manual communication. "How would he be able to communicate with all his patients when he's a doctor?" My friend asked and I saw in his eyes a pleading for his son to grow up and open a medical office like his dad and lead a completely normal life. How could I shatter a father's faith in his son by saying I had never heard of a deaf doctor?

All of you know by now that the President's Committee was host to Nanette Fabray last April in Washington. You also have heard that repercussions of her one-night stand are still being heard in those marble halls of our Nation's Capital. (Because whatever communication lag there exists among the deaf, I have always noticed that their grapevine method is one of the best.)

Miss Fabray spoke her piece that night and whatever one can say of its contents, she has to be given credit for being courageous. Having lived and worked in Hollywood for a while myself, I know that stars like to be liked. They do not want to make enemies. They want eternally to please everyone. That's why I saw Miss Fabray at the microphone with her career, her television ratings, her reputation balanced on her every word. And every caustic word, for there were some harsh statements, rang with sincerity and conviction.

It was a surprising and impressive evening for an audience who had thought of Nanette Fabray as a musical comedy star.

Let me make clear that I make no

pretense of being an educator or even a rehabilitation professional, and I have no competence regarding the education of the deaf. My concern lies exclusively with convincing employers to expand vocational opportunities for qualified handicapped persons—including the deaf—so I am in favor of all things which will increase their acceptance within the community and the world of work.

I am aware of the unfortunate polarization which has weakened the professional support for the energies and talents of both sides to defend constantly their respective positions. It is a situation which can evoke only dismay and discouragement. Surely there is need for a dialogue and reconciliation.

Some have answered that surveys and studies show that those persons who have acquired even a limited amount of speech and lipreading ability hold better jobs. That no one among us can predict which children will profit by this highly skilled training and that it therefore must be used exclusively by educators to help each child attain the priceless blessing of speech. That we need more research in ways of improving the quality of voice and the clarity of speech and a courageous attempt by the hearing world to make the effort to understand the speech of those who cannot talk so clearly.

A prominent educator of the deaf wrote me that he shares my views that the conflict of various groups over methods of communication with the deaf constitutes a human tragedy. The solution to the problem, he thinks, does not lie within research findings nor does it lie within high pressured confrontations. The key for resolution lies within the application of basic human rights—the rights to which all of us give allegiance. He is convinced that these principles should take precedence over any other philosophy or dogma—manualism or oralism, and provide the only point at which both camps could start to resolve the issue.

A letter to the editor following Miss Fabray's talk states that, "This is a hearing world, and we parents want our children to be able to communicate as effectively as possible, and be educated as well as possible. We want them to be self-sufficient. Parents of hearing-handicapped children want these children to be able to integrate into the hearing community as much as possible. This may not be possible in all cases, but the advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages. The general public is not going to learn sign language, so it seems reasonable to try to make maximum use of what residual hearing exists to enable the handicapped to communicate orally."

In defense of Miss Fabray, another prominent educator for the deaf makes a forthright admission of guilt. Miss Fabray, he says, wants us who are professionals to evaluate what we are doing and to be honest enough to admit that we have failed. She also wants us to go beyond this stage and plan for and implement procedures which are based on the child's needs and capacities rather

than on our desire to create a non-hearing adult who can function as a hearing adult. She wants us to educate our deaf children in the true sense of education. Speech is nice and a tremendous asset, but being able to read and write and acquire all the other elements of education which lead to a full and satisfactory life as a contributing citizen, a participating citizen in our society, is the goal we have failed to achieve with an overwhelming majority of our deaf population.

"I wish," he concludes, "Miss Fabray were wrong. Unfortunately, I must admit she is far too accurate in her charge that we have failed. We need more non-professionals like her who are not afraid to challenge us to face up to our failures and to do something constructive about it."

I'd like to share with you some thoughtful words from a writer in New York. The oral versus manual battle is an old one, he states, and the reason the former has been able to survive is even older: That human psychology is such that it refuses to recognize individuality. In other words, the use of a strange language, especially moving hands and fingers, in a land where tongues predominate, scares the uninitiated.

Parenthetically, I wonder if this problem is magnified here in America because of our traditional reluctance to throw our whole self into the communication process. Have you noticed European nationals talk to each other? They use hand gestures with grace and effectiveness. Here in America our unyielding quest for normalcy bids us to keep our hands in our pockets when we talk.

The writer continues that parents are victims of their own unrealistic hopes simply because some authorities mistake the gift of a few as the salvation of many. Communication is important, true, but the mental and social well-being of the child is paramount.

These are self-oriented times, he continues and why shouldn't deaf persons take advantage? Society is not a machine. Today's youth is successfully hammering this home. Only recently has the public been exposed to such truths as the National Theatre of the Deaf, and this strangely enough came about not as an expose by manual supporters, but a natural outcome of deaf persons doing their own thing.

I am well aware that my remarks are going out tonight to an association of the deaf and not an association for the deaf. You have the highest stake in this matter. Should you not be closer to the forefront? This is the age of the consumer. I'm sure that the public would prefer to invest in programs run by the deaf to help themselves. You have the confidence of the public that you are capable of assisting your own kind. You should be given more voice, more management in your own affairs.

From where I stand I hear both sides concede some need for diversification in communication among the deaf. Perhaps the crucial question is where this diversification should begin. Pure oral and speech communication among deaf chil-



BANQUET SPEAKER—Harold Russell of Massachusetts, chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, was the main speaker at the convention banquet.

dren has had a lengthy experimentation. Pure manual communication cannot produce growth in mind and spirit. Either alone inhibits self-expression and self-fulfillment. Combined communication . . . total communication . . . the total approach. But how? When?

A few years ago Margaret Mead talked to us at one of our meetings. She viewed the upward mobility of handicapped persons from the time that they were a curse upon the tribe to our more recent acceptance of them as equal.

But, she said, it is not enough to treat each person as "equal." We should go one step further and treat each person as someone who can **CONTRIBUTE**.

For example, what does the handicapped person have that other people do not have? What is it that the handicapped person can contribute to his society that others cannot contribute? What can the handicapped contribute to us?

Every handicapped person lives in a world inaccessible to others. You can't know what it is like to live in such a world unless you have the same handicap. But the handicapped can contribute a bit of their world to the rest of us.

This can be the next step in our cultural development—the contributions of the handicapped to our civilization.

And one magnificent example that a start is possible is the world-acclaimed National Theatre of the Deaf. Spread this beautiful means of communication into more of our everyday living so that it will have greater acceptance and greater understanding by the so-called normal population.

The diver under the sea has devised a form of communication with his co-swimmers. The scientist in a laboratory communicates with his co-workers who are out of hearing range. The television producer in the studio communicates with his actors during a live performance. None of these uses speech, yet they are understood. Nobody considers their manual motions grotesque.

A more visible means of communica-

tion, if it were in widespread use, would have advantages for all of us. I could speak here with a microphone. The traffic policeman could signal with greater understanding by both pedestrians and drivers. Perhaps even the language barriers of the world would crumble to some extent and we could all talk of peace in the same language.

It is heartening to see courses in manual communication being offered on educational television. And I am glad to see the success which some communities have had in convincing television broadcasters to report news broadcasts through the medium of total communication.

Integration is important for the deaf in the hearing world, but particularly in those groups which are organized to represent the deaf. Plunge in and let your voice be heard. Just as your organization is a member of the President's Committee, and, I am happy to say, as we have a deaf representative on our Blue Ribbon Committee of the Handicapped to advise us on specific problems.

Don't go away mocking professionals because they don't have a grasp of your problems. You are your brother's keeper, but you are also primarily interested in your own self interest. If you stay in the front row, hammering out policies and directing the management, you won't then creep off, as the poet did, and helplessly lament:

I was hungry
And you formed a club
And discussed my hunger.
Thank you.

I was imprisoned
And you crept off quietly
To pray for my release.

I was naked,
And in your mind
You debated the morality
Of my appearance.

I was sick
And you thanked God
For your health.

I was homeless
And you preached to me
Of the spiritual shelter
Of God's love.

You seem so holy;
So close to God,
But I'm still very
Hungry, and lonely and cold.

I do not want to preach to you. I want to hear your voice. Tell us what we should do to help you. We need your help. Let me hear from you.

HOLY LAND TOUR FOR THE DEAF

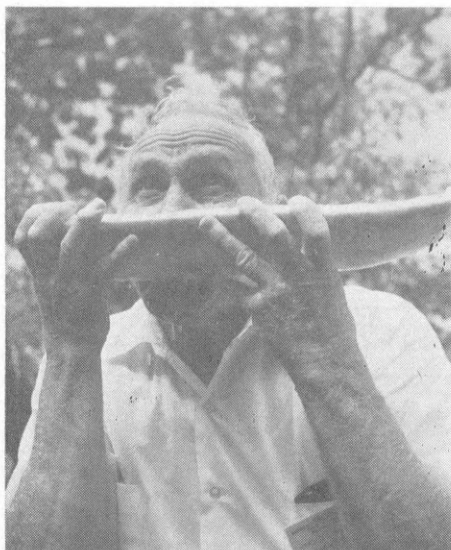
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FUN AT CEDAR LAKE—Wednesday's outing to Cedar Lake provided a respite from the week-long business sessions of the 30th Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Minneapolis. At the left, NAD Secretary-Treasurer George Propp is having his hand raised as champion in the goat-milking contest by Second Vice President Gordon L. Allen. At the right, Mrs. Kathleen Schreiber (left) wife of the NAD Executive Secretary, and Miss Joyce York of the NAD Home Office staff are enjoying their barbecued chicken, unimpaired by the lengthy shower that made bathing attire the thing. (Weffschreck photos)



KANSAS COMPETITOR—A watermelon-eating contest was one of the features of the NAD convention outing at Cedar Lake and Harold Kistler of Olathe, Kansas, is nearing the end of his long portion.



INVOCATION—The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, Lutheran pastor, is shown giving the invocation at the first session of the NAD convention in Minneapolis.

NAD Cultural Committee Preparing Talent Registry

A National Talent Registry is to be compiled and maintained by the Cultural Committee of the National Association of the Deaf.

A great need for this Registry is apparent as no continuing effort has been made at maintaining a centralized source for deaf talent. This Talent Registry is to conduct a systematic search for exceptional talent among the deaf in all areas where cultural talents exist; maintain a central source of information concerning the types and location of available talent; maintain a complete file on each talented deaf person with respect to talents displayed and news items, programs and other forms of literature related to their displays; coordinate requests from organizations and media for special performances, demonstrations or exhibition of talent; promote this talent throughout the United States and foreign countries where a demand has been or will be made known.

It was also proposed that a registrar be appointed by the National Association of the Deaf Cultural Committee who, in turn, would appoint a committee composed of members from various sections of the country. This committee would attempt to establish various categories and list therein all talent known to exist among the deaf. Each person desiring to be registered in the Registry must be a member of the National Association of the Deaf or any organization affiliated therewith and must pay a certain fee for the privilege.

The Cultural Committee of the National Association of the Deaf will serve as the board of directors of the National Talent Registry. Plans for the initial draft of this National Talent Registry were proposed by Ralph White of Texas. Details will be made known in the near future. Suggestions and registry applications are being accepted. Send them to Douglas J. N. Burke, National Director, 66 Williamsburg Road, Pittsford, New York 14534.

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SPORTING AROUND

With ART KRUGER
SPORTS EDITOR

7530 HAMPTON AVE. #303, HOLLYWOOD, CA. 90046



Switzerland is a country which doesn't like to get its hair mussed. It doesn't perspire, shiver, shout. In the world chorus, it's the whisper.

You wipe your feet before you enter Switzerland. It's as high as it is wide. Someone said if you could flatten it out it would be one of the world's biggest countries. Its biggest commodity is dirt. It has more of it packed in a smaller area than any other place, save Tibet.

You have the feeling it is holding in a belch. It's a cameo country. You have the feeling the whole country is just one of those little figurines where you wind it up and it snows and plays a little nursery tune.

Its architecture is early fairy tale. You are in Switzerland a week and you can believe in Hansel and Gretel or Heidi.

Everybody in Switzerland can make or fix a watch. Most people have one eye smaller than the other from squinting into eye pieces. They don't even make any noise walking, we were told. They're friendly but their faces don't show it. Their countenances are as wintry as their climate. They are as correct as English butlers and just as unobtrusive.

They have such a reverence for money that when you deposit some, you don't even need proof of existence. You are a number known but to God and the Bank of Suisse. They can count in four languages.

They abhor violence but they did have their riot. That was back in 1489 when they cut the head off the mayor of Zurich for spending too much money, then they built a monument to him. You can see it there today.

There hasn't been a shot fired in Switzerland since William Tell. Wars have raged around them for centuries but they sit there making watches and eating oranges. They have their Chocolate Soldier army but you have the feeling it's just another Christmas toy turned out by Swiss craftsmen.

This will be our third trip to Switzerland when we attend the forthcoming VII World Winter Games for the Deaf which will take place at Adelboden, Switzerland, January 25-30, 1971.

Ratified by the AAAD Administrative Board, a new World Games for the Deaf Committee of the United States has been formed to assist Chairman Art Kruger. Two members of the committee are newcomers. They are F. A. Caligiuri of La Mirada, California, and Harry M. Jacobs of Oakland, California. Mr. Caligiuri serves as the publicity director while Mr. Jacobs is the team director. Two other members are holdovers, James A. Barrack of Towson, Maryland, and Leroy L.

Duning of Henrietta, New York. Mr. Duning, who teaches architectural drawing at NTID, remains as treasurer, while Mr. Barrack is the tour director.

"Cal," as F. A. Caligiuri is popularly known, formerly taught in schools for the deaf, sold insurance and has a fairly large income tax clientele. He works for the Los Angeles Times Mirror Press as a proofreader and pager. Jacobs, with a reputation of being precise and meticulous in any undertaking, is a commercial printer.

At present the committee is extremely busy with a myriad of details for the coming Winter Games for the Deaf. The committee has approved the recommendation of the Competition Committee of the United States Deaf Skiers Association that the following skiers be selected for the United States squad for the Adelboden Games:

Women

Tamara Marcinuk, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Barbara Ann Hayes, Seattle, Washington.

Diane Sigoda, Bronx, New York.

Susan Stokes, Logan, Utah.

Prudence Ainslie, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Susan Mozzer, Manchester, Connecticut.



TAMMY MARCINUK of Fitchburg, Mass., will defend her two slalom titles at the forthcoming VII World Winter Games for the Deaf at Adelboden, Switzerland, January 25-30, 1971. Four years ago at Berchtesgaden, West Germany, WGD, she won two gold medals in slalom and giant slalom and took fifth place in the downhill. And she was the only girl skier from the United States in the European Alpine Races for the Deaf at Westendorf, Austria, in 1968, and won all three races. Now 20 years old, Tammy is determined to capture triple alpine crowns at the Adelboden Games. Tammy started skiing about nine years ago. To keep in trim, she runs three to five miles a day. She also bicycles and swims. She is now a student at Fitchburg State College.

Men

Jarlath Crowe, Northampton, Massachusetts.

George Balsley II, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Robert Holmes, Spokane, Washington.

Eugene Scott Sigoda, Bronx, New York.

Larry Ottem, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Richard Roberts, Gloversville, New York.

Ronald Borne, Hanover, Massachusetts.

Dan Miller, Erwin, Tennessee.

Alan Gifford, Fairhaven, Massachusetts.

The criteria used to select the best deaf skiers were the following race results: 1) USDSA Championship Races at Aspen, Colorado, and Park City, Utah; 2) Eastern Deaf Skiers Championship Races; 3) New Jersey Ski Council Invitational Giant Slalom and Downhill Races for the top deaf skiers in the East; 4) Other USSA sanctioned races (based upon FIS-point rating) and NASTAR Races (based upon handicap-point rating).

The USDSA Competition Committee is composed of Thomas Hassard, who competed for Uncle Sam at the Berchtesgaden Winter Games in 1967, of Union, New Jersey, chairman; Simon J. Carmel of Rockville, Maryland, Gary Mortensen of Boise, Idaho, James Liese of Denver, Colorado, and Joe Cohen of Hyattsville, Maryland, ex officio.

All except two of those selected skiers will compete in the Alpine events, which consist of slalom, giant slalom and downhill, while Alan Gifford and Susan Mozzer will participate in the cross-country races. They all will go to Adelboden—that's if we are able to raise \$1,200 for each skier to make the Swiss trip.

It may interest you to know that all except three of these skiers were born deaf. One became deaf from an ear infection when she was 1½ years old. One was stricken with chicken pox when he was six months old and became deaf. And hay fever caused one to become deaf when he was one year old.

Four women and three men are college students . . . one is a high school student . . . one is a senior at the Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, Vermont . . . two just graduated from the New York School for the Deaf in White Plains . . . two are daily newspaper printers . . . one is a 3M Company clerk and one is a welder.

Simon Carmel has been selected as the team director of the USA Deaf Ski Team, while Jim Heuga, a 1964 Olympic medal winner and also a member of the 1968 Olympic Ski Team, was recently appointed as coach. A 5-6, 145-pound native of Squaw Valley, California, Jim was a student at the University of Colorado, and

caught San Antonio off guard, 14-0. San Antonio had to bump Houston Astros, 13-0, and whiplashed Austin Senators, 9-3, forcing another game. The injuries incurred by San Antonio players spelled the difference as the Senators battled their way to glory.

Alan Bubeck, formerly of Beaumont, Texas, but now of Dallas, started the first softball tournament for the adult deaf in the Southwest at Beaumont in 1968. And after three years it hit it BIG in the Great Southwest. We will let Mr. Bubeck tell you about the recent Southwest meet held at Dallas under the auspices of the Dallas Association of the Deaf.

Newcomer Little Rock showed it had the stuff but lost a close battle to veteran Baytown Rebels, 4-3. The Rebels are composed of students attending Lee College and many of them played with the erstwhile Houston Rangers. The Rebels then waged an exciting duel with San Antonio that extended the seven-inning game through to nine. Billy Stout whacked a Texas League blooper over first base which gave the right fielder a long chase. Billy hotfooted it home and he was mobbed by his jubilant teammates, San Antonio winning, 11-10.

Austin Senators blasted their way into the double elimination championships and

San Antonio 11, Austin Playboys 7
Baytown Rebels 4, Little Rock 3
Dallas 13, Tulsa 1
Houston Astros beat Louisiana Hippies
Austin Senators 20, Irving 7
Houston Texans 14, Oklahoma City 0

San Antonio 11, Baytown Rebels 10
Houston Astros 8, Dallas 6
Austin Senators 5, Houston Texans 2

Little Rock 9, Austin Playboys 1
 Louisiana Hippies 16, Tulsa 15
 Irving 13, Oklahoma City 7
 Irving 10, Louisiana Hippies 1
 Little Rock 19, Irving 6 (7th place)
 Dallas 12, Baytown Rebels 5
 Houston Texans 9, Dallas 6 (4th place)

Austin Senators 14, San Antonio 0
San Antonio 13, Houston Astros 0
Austin Senators 13, Houston Astros 3
San Antonio 9, Austin Senators 3
Austin Senators 10, San Antonio 4 (championship)

All-STARs: 1b, Sam Grant (Houston Texans); 2b, Berris Eskridge (Little Rock); ss, Bobby Fuller (Austin Senators); 3b, Henry Harvard (Baytown Rebels); lf, Eddie Woodside (Houston Astros); cf, Jose Gonzales (San Antonio); rf, Charles Haney (Louisiana Hippies); sr, Pete Robles (San Antonio); c, Felix Guerra (Baytown Rebels); and p, Melvin Easley (Austin Senators). MVP—Billy Stout of San Antonio. MOST HOME RUNS IN TOURNEY—Garland Boren of Irving (4 HR). COACH OF TOURNEY—Sammy Lane of Austin Senators.

The Southwest Softball Association of the Deaf was formally organized with Gene Carr of Dallas as president, George Aquilar of San Antonio as vice president, and Allan Bubeck of Dallas as secretary-treasurer. The next year's meet will be in San Antonio, Texas.

MWAD 8, Rochester 5
 Quincy 16, CCAD 0
 Hartford 28, Silver Hawks 4
 N.J. Silents 12, N.Y. Tigers 9
 Garden State 12, Delaware Valley 6
 Pelicans 7, Kingston 0
 Staten Island 8, Bridgeport 1
 Westchester 10, Baltimore 9
 Quincy 7, MWAD 6
 Hartford 12, N.J. Silents 1
 Pelicans 11, Garden State 8
 Westchester 14, Staten Island 2
 Hartford 5, Quincy 1
 Westchester 18, Pelicans 5
 Pelicans 15, Quincy 6 (3rd place)
 Westchester 12, Hartford 3

ALL STARS: Nash (Pelicans), Scherlinger (Westchester), Lepre (Pelicans), Distler (Westchester), Leceese (Westchester), Monigan (Quincy), Cunningham (Hartford), Fitzpatrick (Quincy), Strum (Garden State), Couthen (Hartford). MVP—Cooper of Westchester.

Miami 14, South Carolina 1
 MWAD 12, Birmingham 2
 Knoxville beat North Carolina
 Potomac 15, Atlanta 10
 Miami 20, Palms 10
 MWAD 23, Georgia 0
 North Carolina 14, South Carolina 4
 Birmingham 10, Atlanta 3
 Miami 12, Knoxville 9
 Potomac 7, MWAD 6
 Potomac 8, Miami 4
 North Carolina 7, Georgia 3
 Palms 6, Birmingham 5
 North Carolina 9, Knoxville 6
 MWAD 14, Palms 3
 MWAD 11, North Carolina 1
 MWAD 12, Miami 2
 MWAD 5, Potomac 3
 MWAD 4, Potomac 1 (Championship)

ALL STARS: Scott (Birmingham), Aberg (MWAD), Ford (Birmingham), Krapata (Potomac), Bergan (MWAD), Wright (Potomac), Wade (Atlanta), Zarembka (MWAD), Ford (Miami). MVP—Wade (Atlanta).

Denver 18, Wichita 10
 St. Louis 11, Omaha 5
 Minneapolis 19, Kansas City 0 (no-hitter by
 Spetch and Folk)
 Sioux Falls 16, Colorado Springs 2
 Omaha 21, Wichita 0 (no-hitter by Fuller)
 Kansas City 22, Colorado Springs 3
 Denver 5, St. Louis 4
 Minneapolis 11, Sioux Falls 6

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 St. Louis 14, Sioux Falls 2
 Minneapolis 11, Denver 10
 Denver 14, St. Louis 1 (3rd place for St. Louis)
 Minneapolis 12, Denver 4 (Championship)

ALL STARS: 1b, Rea Hinrichs (Denver), 2b, Ralph Fuechtmann (Minneapolis); 3b, Willard Schumack (Sioux Falls); ss, Douglas Schnoor (Omaha); lf, Gene Manion (St. Louis); cf, Richard Boyd (Denver); rf, Jerry Jones (Denver); c, Gary Abraham (Minneapolis); p, Wallace Jensen (Sioux Falls). MVP—Alfred Meier, cf, Minneapolis. Most Valuable Pitcher—Dale Johnson of Minneapolis.

Farwest at Hollywood

Gold & Green beat Orange
 Los Angeles beat Hollywood
 Gold & Green beat Riverside
 Los Angeles beat San Diego
 Hollywood 6, Riverside 5 (3rd place)
 Gold & Green 5, Los Angeles 4 (Championship)

ALL STARS: 1b, Tom Parker (Riverside); 2b, George Sierra (San Diego); ss, Greg Brown (Gold & Green); 3b, John Goul (Gold & Green); lf, Andy Duhon (Los Angeles); cf, Mark McCrory (Gold & Green); rf, Dick Cornish (Hollywood); sf, John D'Onofrio (Hollywood); c, Dick Ramborger (Gold & Green); and p, Keith Baxter (Gold & Green). MVP—John Goul of Gold & Green.

Staff Members Wanted

THE DEAF AMERICAN needs more "volunteer" staff members — feature writers, state and local correspondents, sports correspondents and even cartoonists. We cannot promise to print everything we receive, but we extend this open invitation in hopes new talent will respond. Our "veterans" deserve a pat on the back for conscientious efforts. New staff members will enable us to expand our coverage and to fill voids which we are aware exist.

Lange International Summer Racing Camp

By GEORGE H. BALSLEY II

(Sports Editor's Note: George Hoak Balsley, a member of the 1971 USA Deaf Ski Team for the VII World Winter Games for the Deaf at Adelboden, Switzerland, was graduated from the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, Massachusetts, and also Amherst (Massachusetts) Regional High School, and is now a sophomore at Hartwick College in Onondaga, New York. His father, Frank Henry Balsley, is director of State Planning Project for the Deaf for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.)

Lange International Summer Racing Camp was held at Mammoth Mountain, California, June 12-July 4. Mammoth Mountain is located in the Sierra Nevadas about 150 miles south of Reno. The camp was under the direction of Jimmy Heuga, a former Olympian, with a coaching staff consisting of Georges Mauduit of France, Bernhard Russi, Dumeng Giovanoli and Datwyler of Switzerland, Franz Vogler of Germany, Pete Duncan and Rod Hebron of Canada, Malcolm Milne of Australia and Jean-Terje Overlund of Norway.

The racing camp was split into two 10-day sessions. Racers and coaches stayed in spacious Mammoth Mountain Inn, only a stone's throw from the lifts, also the center of camp activities, including movies and lectures. Ski equipment was kept in personal lockers in the gondola station, location of the waxing room, ski repair shop, and ski shops.

Thanks to the high elevation of Mammoth Mountain, plenty of snow was left over from a lean season. The six-passenger gondolas were used to take the skiers up to the top. Snow conditions were pretty

good in the morning but gradually turned soft. Salt was used to harden the race courses.

USA Deaf Ski Team members who attended the second session of the camp were Jarlath Crowe, Ronald Borne, George Balsley, Tammy Marcinuk, Prudence Ainslie, Larry Ottem, Dan Miller, Diane Sigoda and Robert Holmes.

On the first day a giant slalom race was held to determine which of the ten classes each racer should be in, according to his ability. Every two days, a different coach was assigned to a class.

Every morning from eight to twelve was given to giant slalom and special slalom training, with a break between the two. After lunch and a rest period swimming or just plain relaxing were in order. At 3:30 skiers suited up for a vigorous exercise period. Soccer and volleyball were the main activities. After supper lectures, movies and videotapes of runs were on the program with a coach as evaluator. At 9:00 Dumeng Giovanoli, armed with a broom, saw that all got into bed.

One day's break in training enabled skiers to go to Hot Springs for a hot swim and to see Devil's Postpile, an ancient remnant of a volcano. Then followed a 13-mile hike back to camp.

News From 'Round The Nation

(Send items to Mrs. Harriett Votaw,
 2778 S. Xavier Street, Denver, Colorado 80246.)

Wisconsin . . .

Elaine Kressin spent her 10-week vacation touring Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Scott and their sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, of Flint, Michigan, were in Europe touring various countries for three weeks.

Tom Lubow of Chicago plans to retire soon and he and his wife hope to move to Milwaukee, their former home, after his retirement.

Foo Wan Kee from Malaysia (Asia) stopped in Milwaukee for a visit and decided to stay in town for the summer doing a painting job until September when he left to attend Oklahoma State University to study drafting. He came to the USA in 1967 and attended the Central Bible College in Springfield, Missouri, until his graduation in May 1970.

Danny Johnson, professional deaf magician from Columbus, Ohio, who gave a magic show in Milwaukee two years ago, was in town again recently. He surprised his friends at the Milwaukee Silent

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Club one night after performing for a hearing organization which had its convention in Milwaukee.

James Alby of West Allis was in Milwaukee for the summer while on vacation from his studies at Virginia Theological Seminary and conducted services temporarily for the deaf, taking the late Rev. Leisman's place. He also taught the language of signs to the church minister in preparation for future services for the deaf.

Eunice and William Melicke flew to New Mexico during their two-week vacation to visit their daughter, Jan. While there they saw Angus Begun, a former Milwaukeean.

Mrs. Dorothy LaRue of Corpus Christie, Texas, was the guest of Roger and Eileen Crocker of Plymouth recently.

Recent Wisconsin visitors were Miss Dolores Erlandson, Tucson, Arizona, librarian at the Arizona School for the Deaf; Mrs. Lucille Deady, Van Nuys, California, guest of the Earl Hoefferts and Pat Rise; Mrs. Helen Roberts, Los Angeles, guest of her brother, Reuben Randall; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierz, Hartford, Connecticut, guest of the Saul Mosses; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Corcoran (nee Kroening) of Minnesota, guests of the Edward Kelpines.

The John Halls spent their month-long vacation traveling to California. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Horgen of Madison spent their two-week vacation in Canada and attended the NAD convention. Alfred

Maertz also was at the NAD convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Nick Pleskatchek, Jr., traveled some 6,200 miles to the Gulf of Mexico, Mexico, San Diego and Los Angeles. They visited the Emanuel Giambarasis of Cypress and Angus Begun in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Gale Jankiewicz, son of the Henry Jankiewicz, claimed Joyce Plasecki as his bride on June 20. Robert Reineck and Patricia Vollmar were married on May 23 in Green Bay and are now residing in Cedar Grove. Lucy Suhr and Thomas Witt were married in June and are now residing in Des Moines, Iowa. Joyce Rader and Tom Wilde were united in marriage on June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans of Green Bay became the proud parents of Scott Todd, born May 7. He is their third child.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Peacock of Delavan became parents for the fourth time when a baby girl, Pamela Sue, was born on July 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Acker, Jr., (nee Kristin Klusman) of Middleton, Wisconsin, are the proud parents of a baby girl, Amy Rose, born July 27.

Mr. Rosalie Bulmer of Eau Claire passed away June 27, apparently from a heart attack. A heart attack was also the cause of the death of Walter Kienast of Delavan on June 28.

Mrs. Elmer Bekenke, 61, of Fond du Lac, passed away on June 28. Charles Coffin, 59, passed away July 2.

Colorado . . .

Mrs. Hazelle Friday of Los Angeles was in Denver visiting one of her daughters for a fortnight recently. She called on Mrs. Eileen Skehan and they spent a number of hours visiting and talking of old times in Los Angeles, where Eileen lived before moving back to Denver. Mrs. Friday had been traveling since last May and at this writing she is back at her home in Pilgrim Tower in Los Angeles.

We learned from THE FRAT of the death of Peter Livishis of Scottsdale, Arizona. He was the husband of our Miss Inez Barcus, who attended the Colorado School for the Deaf during her early years. She moved with her parents to Chicago where she met her late husband, Peter, who was well-known among the deaf in Illinois. He owned a printing shop in Chicago until his asthma forced them to move to Arvada, Colorado, where they lived for a number of years before moving to Scottsdale.

The Denver Post of September 20 announced the death of Leo Gottlieb, 100, of Trinidad, Colorado. Mr. Gottlieb was one of the pioneers of Trinidad, as well as a long-time member and president of the board of trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf for many years prior to his retirement.

Robert Miller of Los Angeles dropped in at the Silent Athletic Club September 19

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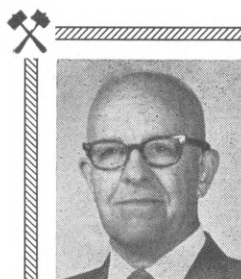
to get acquainted. He is attending the ITU School in Colorado Springs.

A close friend of Verne Barnett, Ken Easton of New York City, recently made his third trip abroad, this time around the world. Verne received postal cards from Moscow and the Expo 70 at Osaka, Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Frumhoff of Chicago announced the marriage of their daughter, Marlene Joy, to Robert Brooke of Denver, at Fontana D'Or in Chicago on August 30. They have been residing in Denver since their marriage.

The Herb Votaws and Miss Ione Dibble drove down to Durango on September 5 in preparation for the Rocky Mountain Railroad Club's special train trip on the Durango-Silverton narrow gauge line on September 6. There had been heavy rains in the area and the rain of September 5 brought the Las Animas River to flooding. The Denver Rio Grande Railroad cancelled all trips beginning September 6 on account of the flood and damage to railroad beds between Durango and Silverton, so there was no train trip after all. The threesome went on to visit Chama, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Madrid and Albuquerque, and back to Denver.

After a few days at home, Herb and Harriett left to spend a week with her parents in Kansas City, Missouri, and to "enjoy" their vacation with six continu-



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians, and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

Q. Would it be a good idea or practical for the vice presidents to preside in turns at meetings?

A. Yes. Such a scheme is in effect in many organizations. It can easily be arranged satisfactorily by having the elected president allow ranking vice presidents to preside in turns during his term. This procedure is neither written nor unwritten law. The president may take his place among the members, thus giving the vice president a good chance to learn how to run meetings. The president could, of course, resume his station at any time or at once if necessary, whenever he saw fit to do so.

Q. What do we understand by a **breach of order or decorum in debate**?—HSM

A. Examples are: Calling a member

ous days of rain. The weather cleared up so they could attend the football game

names, misuse of names, making insinuations or using insulting language. It is important to remember that this **breach** is an **insult** to the assembly. It is your **duty** to notice any breach of the laws. **Call** the Chair's attention to it, as it is the Chair's duty to rule it out of order.

Example: Say, "Mr. President, the debater (speaker) is discourteous in the way he spoke, thus breaking the rules of decorum." The Chair is then obliged to rule the speaker out of order, the speaker **must** return to his seat, and the incident is over. The offender may quickly offer an apology to the assembly for his ill manner. However, in minor cases, the Chair usually requires the offender to correct his language, apologize and then permits him to resume his speaking.

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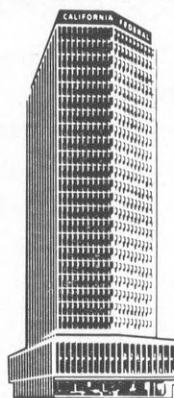
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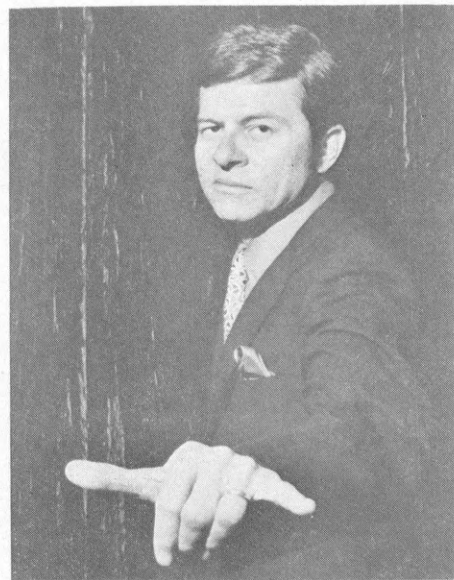
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CLASSMATE RELATES INCIDENTS OF COLLEGE DAYS—Bilbo Monaghan, a member of Dr. Boyce R. Williams' Gallaudet College Class of 1932, regaled the banquet crowd with stories of their football endeavors and campus capers. Dr. Williams (at the right) appears fearful that Bilbo will reveal some dark secrets. Dr. Elizabeth Benson is interpreting. Mrs. Williams and Dr. James F. Garrett are at the extreme right.



BANQUET ENTERTAINER—Joe Velez, a member of the National Theatre of the Deaf company, is shown while in his high-appeal rendition of Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky" at the NAD convention banquet in Minneapolis. (Wettschreck photo)

SUBSCRIPTION COMMISSION ARRANGEMENTS TO CHANGE

Effective January 1, 1971, subscriptions to **THE DEAF AMERICAN** obtained by Cooperating Member (state) associations on the commission plan should be sent to the National Association of the Deaf, 905 Bonifant Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. In the meantime the Editor will continue to handle such transactions.

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REPRESENTATIVES GET CENSUS INFORMATION—At the NAD convention in Minneapolis, one of the exhibit booths coming in for considerable attention was that of the National Census of the Deaf. Seated are Mrs. Agnes Foret of Detroit and Miss Glenda Ennis of the Census staff. Representatives, left to right: Boyd R. Hume, Ohio; Jack Levesque, District of Columbia; John Claveau, Michigan; Leo Jacobs, California; Mrs. Helen Maddox, South Carolina; Mrs. Allien Hudson, Mississippi; Dale Van Hemert, Iowa; Walter Brown, Jr., Georgia; and Miss Virginia Ward, Kentucky. (Welfschreck photo)



WORKSHOP SESSION—One of the workshop sessions at the 3M NAD Convention featured a panel of deaf teachers of the deaf arrayed against a panel of "administrators" in the problems of teacher certification. At the far right, Allan Sussman of New York City, who was invited from the audience to express his opinion on one facet of the problem, appears to be "angrily" emphatic (but observe the grins of some of those seated on the platform).



CONGRATULATORY KISS is being stamped on Indiana's Leland Murray, the 1970 Junior NAD Youth of the Year Award winner. Mary Beth Miller seems to find this a little out of her line. Perhaps, the National Theatre of the Deaf does not concentrate too much on such things.

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* * *

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